VOL. XII.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

NO. 29.

FALL RIVER LINE

New York,

SOUTH AND WEST.

PILGRIM and BRISTOL.

Connecting trains leave Boston from OLD COLONY DEPOT week days at 4.45, p. m., (Accommodation.) 6 p. m., SPECIAL EXPRESS, through to steamer at Fall River in 75 minutes.

7 p. m. Sandays. Tickets and staterooms for sale at office of the Line, 3 Old state House, and at Old Colony Sta-

J. R. KENDRICK, General Manager. L. H. PALMER, Agent, 3 Old State House.

FREIGHT.

This line has a fleet of steamers engaged exclusively in the freight service, thus in-suring prompt and reliable movement. Rates as low as other lines.

Pasturing for Horses.

I have good pastures at Arlington Heights or East Lexington, with

Plenty of Shade,

Good Water, upland and lowland. I see all horses daily, but

take them at risk of owners Price \$2.00 a week.

Also colts or vicious horses broken. Sick or ame horses treated scientifically. Horses ame horses treated scientifically. bought and sold. F. ALDERMAN.

Telephone No. 6830. H. L. ALDERMAN,

Veterinary Surgeon.
P. O. address, East Lexington, Box



Lexington and Boston Express.

BOSTON OFFICE, 33 Court Square. Order box at H. Locke's, 42 Fancuil Hall Market. Office at Lexington, Lexington Cash Store. Office at East Lexington, at Post Office and at R. W. Holbrook's. FURNITURE MOVING.

New Store.

Grocery on Pleasant Street, ARLINGTON.

CHOICE SELECTION

STAPLE and FANCY

GROCERIES

Next Door to Pleasant St. Market.

PEARSON'S

Arlington Wheat Biscuit,

Evaporated Apple and Peach,

Canned Goods in Variety.

Give'us a call and see store and goods.

CASSIUS M. HALL.

FAMILIES Wishing for BROWN BREAD and BEANS, can have them left at their houses by leaving their orders at the Arlington Bakery.

Land for Sale.

Six acres good pasture land, partially wooded of from Pleasant street, Arlington, easy of access. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. S. PAKKER, No. 2 Swan's Block.

ARTHUR O. GOTT,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, By the Glass, Quart or Gallon, Post Office Building,

I am prepared to give you as fine watch work as can be had in the State, including ad-justing fine watches to heat, cold and isochron-

ASA COTTRELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Master in Chancery & Notary Public.

Takes acknowledgement of Deeds and affidavita
te be user/in other states, and admits to bail in
civil and criminal cases.

27 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.
Next door to Baptist Church, Main Street, in
LEXINGTON.

A. P. SMITH,

Butter Fine

R. T. REFUSE,

BLACK SMITH.

HORSESHOEING

Carriage · Manufacturing, Light and Heavy Express, Market and Manure Wagons.

made to order, in a superior manner.

NOTICE To Residents of Lexington

On and after Monday, July 23, my bread team will run to Lexington every day. Sundays with brown bread and beans, when ordered. Families not having my call card can have one on application to the driver.

H. B. SPALDING, Agent for the Arlington Bakery,

By S. R. Knight & Co., Auctioneers. Office 226 Washington St., Boston, and 5931 Main Street, Cambridgeport.

Mortgagee's Sale

REAL ESTATE At Arlington Heights,

Arlington, Mass.

DURSUANT to a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John T Pope to the Weymouth Savings Bank, dated November 3d, 1875, and recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, libro 1373, folio 583, for breach of the conditions in said deed contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, wil be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the first day of August, A. D., 1883, at half. past three o'clock in the alternoon, on the premises hereinafter described, at the corner of Park Avenue and Linden Street, all and singular th premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage deed, except those purcels which have been heretofore released and which are hereinafter specified.

The premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage are as follows, namely: - "All that parcel of land, situated in that part of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, called Arlington Heights, being the Section A of land of the Arlington Land Company, as shown on a plan there-of, drawn by Whitman & Breck, dated October, 1872, and recorded with Middlesex South District bounded:—Northerly b the southerly line of Vine street; northeasterly by the westerly line of Acton street; southeaster. ly by land of the town, or others; northeasterly again by said town land; southeasterly again by said Goodsell land; southeasterly again by said Goodsell land; southeasterly again by land late of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly again by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins, and westerly by the east line of N. Robbins and Robbins Park Avenue; expreasiy excepting and reserv-ing from the operation hereof the streets and avenues included in the above description as shown on said plan; also excepting the lots numbered as follows, in the following mentioned blocks, (the same having been heretofore sold or built upon) viz: In block one, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17. In block two, lots 1, 3, 4, 17, 19, 20 and 21. In block three, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 10, 12, 13 and 14. In block four, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17. In block five 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17. In block five, lost 2, 6 and 7. In block six, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24. In block seven, lots 1, 2, 4, 14 and 19. In block eight, lots 1, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19 and 20, In block nine, lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17 and 25. In block ten. lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 15 and 16.

Also granting hereby a parcel near the above, bounded a Southerly or said Vines that 23, 60

bounded:—Southerly on said Vine street 236.60 feet; westerly or land of Mary Davis 437.7 feet; northerly on Arlington Avenue 153.7 feet; and easterly on land of Hardy, formerly of Addison Hill, 457.3 feet. Also a parcel near to and easterly from last above described parcel, bounded: Westerly on said Hardy's land; northerly Arlington Avenue; easterly on land of John A. P. Peirce and wife; and southerly on Vine street; these two latter parcels containing respectively 108,721 square feet, and 90,350 square feet. The total area of the lands hereby conveyed si 1,150,000 square feet, be the same or any of said

measurements more or less."
Subject to the restrictions contained in the deed to said John T. Pope, from Oliver Warner & al of even date with said mortgage. From the above described premises the following parcels have been released:—A certain lot situated on the south side of Appleton street and being lot No. 23, in block 6 of section A; a cer-tain parcel of land situated on Park Avenue and being lot No. 14, in block 9 of section A; and also a certain parcel bounded, northerly on lot No. 12, 150 feet; easterly on lot No. 4, 60 feet; southerly on lot No. 10, 150 feet; and westerly on Ashland Street 60 feet, containing 9,000 square feet.

Also a certain parcel bounded westerly by the easterly line of Park Avenue; northerly by the old line of Vine Street, as discontinued by the County Commissioners Aug. 7, 1877; southeasterly or southerly by the southerly line of New Vine Street, as re laid by said Commissioners. For said releases see libro 1413, folio 81; libro 1591, felio 256; libro 1416, felio 550; and libro 1454, folio 566. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes, outstanding tax titles and as-sessments levied and assessed thereon, of every

name and nature Terms of sale \$750.00 at time of sale, and balance in ten days thereafter.
WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK. By Charles T. Crane, Treasurer, Mortgagee

Weymouth, June 30th, A. D. 1883.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, to the mortgagee, or to Augustus Russ, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, 20 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Iec Cream Parties and picnics supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by H. B. SPALDING, Agt.

Arlington Bakery

It is not often that a man fails through too much public spirit, liberality and benevolence. Yet such is the ones, of a floral anchor, with the seems to us, and the purchase we regard where it is published there are to be fate and the principal cause thereof of Orange Judd, for so many years the head of the publishing house which still bears his name, as if in tribute to the man whose ability, efficiency and honesty founded and prospered it. Mr. Judd's financial affairs, until quite recently, have been prosperous, and there has been no more munificent giver to word "Faith" traced across it, from the ance at the gate but were refused admitall worthy enterprises than he. Col- Melrose Church. leges, churches, philanthropic enter-prises, have found in him a generous, even lavish friend, and they have all prospered, though the result, largely Brown University. After leaving the the result was a very orderly picnic, ingtor among business men and in the vestry. This donation is thoroughly apdue to his generosity, has been his own university he entered the profession of financial failure. But such a failure, by the side of that of Peter McGeoch or tered Harvard Divinity School and any one of the hundred others that might be mentioned, become liant success.—Boston Globe.

Rev. Henry Westcott's Death.

SLEIGHS. PUNGS. ETC. rose (where he was settled as pastor the South Middlesex Conference and SHOP OPPOSITE CENTRE STATION, LEXINGTON, MASSurday, and his health, for the benefit his preaching and belief were of the moonlight, he suddenly fell from the forted his people to an unusual delow rocking chair upon the floor, and gree. He was a true minister of his wife, on attempting to raise him, Christ, and few pastors ever possessed found him unconscious. Medical aid so thoroughly the esteem and affection was immediately summoned, but the of their parisioners or enjoyed in a larphysician pronounced death to have ger measure the respect and esteem of been instantaneous from heart disease. Mr. Westcott had been suffering for some time from disease of the lungs, but had gained much in strength recently and had never had any trouble cational interests with the watchful previously with his heart. The sad care of an enthusiast and patient attennews was communicated to his many friends in his Melrose parish by the brief telegram in the Sunday papers. and a delegation of gentleman immediately drove to Marblehead and tendered the sympathy and aid of his people to his bereaved wife, and made arrangements for bringing his body back to Melrose. Special meetings of the Standing Committee of the two parishes of Melrose and Malden were held on Sunday evening, and in all the pulpits of Melrose feeling allusions were made on Sunday to this sad event. At Marblehead, Rev. B. H. Bailey, of the Unitarian Church, paid a most touching tribute to the memory of his departed

> The funeral services were held at Melrose on Tuesday at the Unitarian church, in the presence a large company. The various denominations of the town were represented by their pastors, and prominent clergymen in the denomination took part in the services. The funeral sermon was by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, of Concord, an intimate and warm personal friend of the deceased. The character of the deceased, he said, was a singularly pure and stainless one. The chief element in it was faithfulness; he was faithful to the highest ideal of a Christian minister, entering the pulpit each Sunday as if he had a solemn message to proclaim to his people of the demands made upon them from God to be true to the building up of their better selves. He was a true and consecrated preacher, and a true and consecrated pastor as well, bearing to the homes in the parish in hours of trial and trouble the messages of comfort from above. He was true to the young, and they loved him, who walked as a was always loyal to the truth, and followed its convictions at whatever sacrifice of personal comfort. He was pre-eminently a good man, and left behind him an example worthy of all imitation, and an influence which would bers of the Melrose and Malden parish- found against him. es, who are now left without a pastor, and to the brethern in the ministry to be as faithful soldiers in this great warfare as Mr. Westcott had been.

brother in the ministry.

friends of Mr. Westcott, and were of an exceedingly interesting character.

words "Asleep in Jesus" upon it, from as a waste of town funds. members of the Lexington parish, a broken harp, from the Malden church, a large cross from the Roundabout

tered Harvard Divinity School, and

over a parish in Barre, Mass., for five Our community was much shocked, years, supplied the pulpit, at West last Sunday, to hear of the sudden Dedham for one year, and was settled Unitarian church, Rev. Henry West- September, 1881, he was installed pascott, who, during a long pastorate of tor of the Melrose and Malden Unitarfourteen years over that church, made ian churches. Mr. Westcott was a man a wide circle of friends through the of fine culture, of strong intellectual towns in the vicinity. The particulars | faculties, of powerful religious convicof his death are that on the Friday tions and a profound thinker and wrievening previous, in company with his ter. He was for many years promiwife and son, he left his home in Mel- nently and officially connected with some two years ago) for a short vaca- the Cambridge Association of Ministion at Peach Point, Marblehead. He ters. He was one of the foremost in was in unusually good spirits on Sat- the Unitarian ministerial ranks, and of which he had recently been on a conservative type. He was a most Southern tour, seemed much improved, earnest preacher and one who by his but on Saturday evening, while sitting pulpit discourses, and by his pastoral with his family looking upor the work and example, elevated and comtheir fellow townsmen. While in Lexington he was identified with all her best interests, aimed to make it a place to be sought after, and fostered her edution of a trained teacher. Much of the value of Cary Library was due to his

OUR REPORTER'S GATHERINGS

care, extended over a long series of

IN ARLINGTON.

-Thursday the French Canadians held a piccie at Spy Poud Grove.

-Mr. Merrifield has painted his block. The change wrought is one of the notable events of the season.

-Rev. Mr. Ward, of Boston, will ach in Union Hall, Arlington Heights, next Sunday, at 10.30 a. m. -Rev. Mr. Seymour, of Winchester,

will occupy the pulpit at Pleasant street.

-The monthly concert of the Baptist Sunday school, last Sunday evening, was peculiarly pleasant and instructive.

Congregational church, next Sunday.

-Stagings have been built and work will soon be commenced frescoing the walls and ceiling of St. Malachy church.

-The engine attached to the 8.10 train from Arlington broke down just below the Lake street station, last Saturday evening, and was delayed over an hour.

-Arlington Baptist church had a glorious day for the annual picnic, last Wednesday. The excursion was to Revere Beach and over one hundred and fifty

called at Mr. Pierce's residence on the corner of Arlington Avenue and Franklin street to witness the opening of a night blooming cereus. The blossom was the largest we had ever seen.

Mr. W. T. Freeman, principal of Russell School, left on Thursday for the White Mountains, through and over which they child among them, and bore an equal will make a pedestrian tour of about two share in their joys and pleasures. He weeks. Mr. John Allen, Jr., will take charge of the business while the doctor

-There was a picnic at Spy Pond grove on Wednesday. About eight o'clock Eugene Gormley, of Somerville, appeared before Judge Carter and enter- sign, contents, etc., we think that, if grove, on Saturday last. The Circles never cease to ennoble the lives of ed complaint against David Klein, of the idea is fully carried out, it will be which is a juvenile organization, is made those who love and mourn him. Mr. Boston, for assault with a slung shot. novel, neat, of great utility, and excell-Reynolds closed with earnest words of Klein was held in \$500 bonds for trial at | ed by none. It is hoped to make it so hope to the family of his departed Cambridge, Thursday morning. The debrother and of exhortation to the mem- fendant was discharged, no case being tions concerning the various routes of

-This week the tower at Wm. Penn Hose House has been fixed to the satisfaction of some one, by the insertion of a two foot drum on which to suspend The other services were by intimate the hose for drying purposes. The bell on the other, rendering it a valuable The floral offerings were very ele- been placed in the tower. It is a little af- well. Its distribution will be gratuition of Mr. Harlan B. Beach, as a mlsgant, and consisted among the public fair, of no earthly use as a fire alarm it tous and very general. For each place

-The police allowed no beer to be carried into Spy Pond Grove on Thursday, the occasion of the Canadian pienic. Club of Melrose, and a book of white Several loads—one containing sixteen pinks, with rose borderings, and the and one-half barrels-made their appeartance by the officers who gave them their Rev. Henry Westcott was born in choice of bringing it back to Boston or

[Cerrespondence.] The Woman's Suffrage Question.

I am going to ask a question and run Damage by Lightning death of the late pastor of Lexington at Lexington for fourteen years. In the risk of being thought entirely behind Last Friday the town of Lexington was often encouraged and assisted in private serious. The damage to the building is by womanly influence. Do you think about \$300. those ladies will exert more influence by leaving their legitimate duties and mounting the rostrum, or plunging into the maelstrom of politics? Will a man love and admire his wife any more because she is his opponent for a public office, or his rival lecturer?

Mrs. Child says, in one of her inimitable letters from New York, written over forty years ago, "Blessed be God that custom forbids women to electioneer or fight; may the sentiment remain till war and politics have passed away. Had not women and children been kept free from communication between earth and heaven would have been completely cut off." 1 know not what she would say to the present state of affairs. ' I once knew a lady who learned her

husband's business so as to be able to conduct it during his frequent absences, business was light and not at all unlady like, if she had had the time to devote to it; but the consequences of her attempting double work were, at almost any hour of the day, a sink full of dirty dishes, an unswept house, children with tangled locks and unwashed faces, and, in fact, things in general disorder. Now is it not something so with our woman's rights women. Don't she have to leave her own work undone? We want equal rights with men, we don't want to be mere household drudges, I hear some say. Sisters, mine, we are not "housedrudges" unless we make ourselves so. We have a sphere just as ennobling and plaiseworthy as man's; but the spheres, though very harmonious, are not synonymous, nor ever can be. We may enter nan's province, learn to speechify. smoke, drink, and swear, but it will not make men of us, and it will destroy our -Thursday evening quite a number true womanliness. Don't you think so? MRS. L. M. D.

graph operators took place Thursday noon, New York leading off, the other -Dr. J. I. Peatfield, in company with cities following suit, till the strike has and the switchman left the switch on the become a general one.

THE COMPANION. Mr. H. E. Blanchard, representing

the Companion Publishing Co., of Bos-

a Guide Book appropriate to Boston and suburban cities and towns, which bids fair to take the lead in its special thorough that it will answer all quesrailroad time-tables upon the one and season. advertisements or interesting reading purchased by the Selectmen in compli- medium for advertisers, either whole- B. Webber in the council which met at ance with the vote last spring, has also sale or retail, and manufacturers as Wakefield on Thursday, for the ordinaspecia features of local interest, as maps, noted structures, churches, char- estate owner in town in number of acres itable institutions, public buildings, di- and houses. He has just completed a agrams of halls and theatres, street di- thorough repair of his houses. rector, cemeteries, societies, telegraph, telephone and newspaper offices, and points of interest. A lady canvasser will soon be in this town and surrounding towns in the interest of this work. Warwick, R. I., and educated at having it seized. It was returned, and 1000 copies will be circulated in Arlmost public places and in families. preciated by members of the society. Thousands will also be placed in the Rev. H. A. Hauaford and family left

OUR REPORTER'S WORK IN LEXINGTON

the times; it has troubled me for years, visited by an extraordinary rain storm, and lately some talks I have heard have causing a large amount of damage both brought up the old vexed question again. by water and lightning. The house of It is this: - Is Woman Suffrage tending Mr. A. L. Scott, the painter, was struck to elevate women intellectually, socially and somewhat damaged. Mr. Q. Bickor morally? Mercy! what an array of nell, Jr., at work in the cellar, and Mrs. uplifted hands, arched eyebrows, and Scott, who was also in the house, were horror struck faces, that any one should prostrated by the shock. The principal think of such a question in 1883! But, I damage, however, was at the farm of repeat it earnestly, is it going to refine Mr. William Hartwell, on Wood street, and purify society? or will it merely as- near the Bedford line. A great tree in sist women to cast aside that modesty front of the house was literally smashed and reticence that have always been such to pieces, as though a great charge of an ornament to them-I don't mean that dynamite had been exploded in its very simper and affectation that so often pass heart. The fluid entered the house, teares for modesty -by giving her equal ing out windows, burning furniture, etc., rights, with men, at the polls and to hold and the two lady inmates were prostrated public offices? It has always been, here- by the shock. Mr. Har well was in the tofore, man's peculiar province to do the barn, and a sad sight presented itself to public work of our country, although we him when he ran into the house. Fortuhave every reason to believe they were nately the injury to the ladies was not

> -The Lexington Board of Health met at Dr. Lawrence's Wednesday evening, and drew up a bill for the abatement of the nuisance on Hancock street.

-The flower mission has again resumed its work and meets every Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, at the Unitarian church. This is a public charity, and all are invited to contribute flowers and their aid in arranging them.

-The Board of Health, after five week's consideration of the Hancock street petition and three public hearings, their polluting influence, the medium of have reached a decision which will be generally approved as just. They have issued an order prohibiting parties from draining through land belonging to an-

-The Baptist society have arranged an attractive programme, to be given at and thus save hiring an assistant. The their sale and entertainment, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. Further information will be found in another col-

-Thursday morning the half-past ten train from Lexington, Conductor Earle, left the depot at the usual time on the outside track, but ran off soon after starting. The train was stopped just beyond the first switch, and an examination showed the fore drivers to be still on the track, while the rear drivers and truck with tender and car attached were de-railed, while the rear car still remained on the track. A wrecking train was immediately dispatched, and while waiting, Conductor Simonds, engineers and others, after considerable hard work, succeeded in getting the engine on the track. The wrecking train arrived shortly before noon, followed by an accommodation, which took the impatient passengers to Boston, after an hour and a half's delay. The tender and cars were landed on the track shortly before 1 o'clock. The delay caused very little The threatened strike of the tele- disturbance to other trains. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. The train usually lands is side the depot main track open, instead of on the side track, as should have been.

BEDFORD NOTES.

The thunder storm of last Friday was the severest of the season. Trees were ton, will shortly place before the public struck by the lightning in several places, but no material damage was done.

The Shawsheen Mission Circle held a line. From a casual glance at its de- basket picnic at Mr. A. P. Sampson's very interesting and effective under the management of Miss Fannie Richardson and Misses Alice and Clara Guild.

The town is filling up with sumtravel and railroad lines for all who mer boarders. The Bedford Springs homay have occasion to consult its pages. tel is full; Camp Idlewell, on the Ken-It has two columns to a page, with rick farm, has been reopened for the The Congregational church was rep-

resented by Rev. Mr. Hanaford and W. sionary of the American Board.

E. G. Loomis, Esq., has bought the Lane estate, and is now the largest real

The Congregational church has received, through the influence of Mr. Wm. H. Baldwin, from the Young Men's Christian Union, of Boston, a donation of the additional settees needed to complete the repairs recently made upon their

hotels and principal cities and lowns here this week upon their vacation. They was ordained as a minister of the Uni-tarian faith in 1860. He was settled ble prices, at this office.

First class job printing at reasona throughout the United States and will spend it upon Cape Cod and in Canada.

Weltfleet. Weltsleet.

CHEATING THE COLT.

With forehead star and silver tail, And three white feet to match, The gray, half-broken sorrel colt, Which one of us could catch?

"I oin," said Dick; "I'm good for that," He slowly shook his empty hat. "She'll think 'tis full of corn," said he; "Stand back, and she will come to me."

Her head the shy, proud creature raised As 'mid the daisy flowers she grazed; Then down the hill, across the brook, Delaying oft, her way she took; Then changed her pace, and moving quick, She hurried on, and came to Dick. "Ha! Ha!" he cried, "I've caught you, Beck! And put the halter round her neck.

But soon there came another day,

And, eager for a ride-"I'll go and catch the colt again; I can," said Dick, with pride.

So up the stony pasture lane, And up the hill he trudged again; And then he saw the colt, as slow He shook his old hat to and fro. "She'll think 'tis full of corn," he thought "And I shall have her quickly caught. Beck! Beck!" he called, and at the sound The restless beauty looked around, Then made a quick, impatient turn, And galloped off among the fern.

And when beneath a tree she stopped, And leisurely some clover cropped, Dick followed after, but in vain; Hishand was just upon her mane. When off she flew as flies the wind, And, panting, he pressed on behind, O'er bushes, thistles, mounds of mos; Round and round the place they passed, Till, breathless, Dick sank down at last; Threw by, I rovoked, the empty hat-"The colt," he said, "remembers that! There's always trouble from deceit, I'll never try again to cheat!"

THE SINGER AND THE SONG.

big bones and plenty of them-spirit- to keep Aunt Ria waiting. ual outfit complete! Answers to the name of Joel Cardeck, and can be seen | see your tobacco looks ready to cut-" any midnight on the Boxleigh hedgeroad with its head tucked under its arms, and—what did you say it was doing last night, George, dear?"

"Pointing at its throat like this," illustrates young George, placidly, "and moaning—so—like a dog tied."

"I don't see what more could be expected of any ancestor," goes on Anne, practically. "And as the public ought to be pretty tired by this time of misty maidens in Swiss muslin and feathers, and moldy old male spirits who do nothing but prowl around and smell bad, I should think our enterprising Joel might bring his weight in gold, dead sure you heard no phantom chains he laughter of fiend; in hellish glee, George, dear?"

"It might have leen only bones," ventures George, cautiously, "but it sounded like chains, rusty ones, all over blood, and the smell was just-

"Young people," I observed imposingly, "if you really appreciated the disastrous condition of the house of Cardeck, you would not_'

"Spare us!" implores Anne, who is lying in a pink gingham heap under the willows, with her arms doubled like a jack-knife over her eyes. "We have had Geoffrey Cardeck with our daily bread now, until I am absolutely pining for him to take us by the back of our necks and fling us out, by way of a pleasant change. Ain't you, George, dear?"

"I won't have any meddling with my neck, though," announced the young heathen, who is sprawled out on a crust of bank, with his brown legs dangling over the spring stream.

"We are not a pack of thieves, I hope, in spite of our looks," continues my sister, in most objectionably virtuous tones. "And if Boxleigh really and truly does belong to the interloping

"Boxleigh does not belong to Geoffrey Cardeck," I cry, in a gust of contradiction, "merely because the will is

"But there was no will, Janet; remember how suddenly poor Uncle Joe

was called away-' "Don't tell me! Do you suppose for one minute that Uncle Joe was the sort of a man to willfully die of vertigo, and then go to heaven in cold

blood before protecting us from want, when he knew that Geoffrey Cardeck would be down on us like a hawk--" "All right," assents my sister, rising and stretching her long young arms; "have it your own way, lady; only, as I helped to ransack the house from

garret to cellar and then clean back again, you will have to excuse me for keeping my opinion for my pains. I tell you, Janet, we might as well make up our minds to be grateful to Geoffrey Cardeck for allowing us to live es peaceful es a little chile, Gawd in tendency this year is to a broader brim first one drinks at his expense. Beth At 8 o'clock in the morning Miss here these last two years—unless we can auction off George's ghost and buy the old place in,"

our daily arguments with a distracting sort of cruelty that makes me long beyond all things to shake her hard! "And I tell you," I exclaim, savigely, "that I mean to fight his right here every step of the way. You submit. I do not. Alone as I am, with-

That is just like Anne, winding up

out one friend-" "Dar's a big white yangel by yo' side 'N' he's wings am de colah ob de dawn. "Uncle Gab'l must think himself a real born robin," laughs Anne, gayly, as the three of us turn to watch him

shuffing down the thread of path that winds from a cabin on the hill top to the spring:

"N' ef you'm got a burd'n you' a tired ob a Des yen drap it 'n He'll kotch it, sho's you

in the spring.

you?

"Of course, you have seea it," she goes on, suggestively, for Anne dearly loves to wheedle the old soul out of his stock of stories.

"Des es plain's I see you all chiler'n sottin' heah—down in dat clump o' cedars by de bresh fence—now des watch dat 'diclus frawg, hoppin' so frens wib ebry spot on his back. I clar, Marse Gawge, honey—'

"Oh, Uncle Gab'l," com's the pathetic interruption, "do give the thing time to get over its jumps, and tell us about the ghost; p'ease do!

"It takes a monsus long time, chile, he says, uneasily. "'N' de ole 'oman's a waitin' twel I fotches her de water. Yo' Aunt Ria's done got mos' p'tic'lar Down through the brake, the brook across wib yo' po' Uncle Gab'l, chil'n, caws: out'n her sight—deed cawn't she."

He seems rather proud of this disastrous state of affairs, and in spite of gourd of water in his tub tid it trickles down its cool, dark sides; then swinging it to his head with a mighty grunt is tottering up the path again, when something in Anne's fare—such a pretty face it is, with buttercup hair and cheeks like the little pink flowers "For sale: One family ghost, with that grow in the wheat-prompts me

"Uncle Gab'l," I call after him, "I "Deed am it." The black face flashes

into a chuckle as he turns it cautiously tub and all—toward me. "I'se monsus feard I'se got de bes' crop o' ba ca of any man clar roun! I'se been 'lowin to de Lawd dis long time dat de ole 'oman's hopes was sot on a two higsheid crap, and dat dar was ground leaves es. He please hissef to gib me 'thout countin' the par o' sh 'es | er piece we'm obleeged ter buy—'n spe t'n He gwine ter heah my prar, own slave, safe 'n sound. Miss Janet, honey. I trus'n in His word, an' I turns de turkevs in de field regl'r to eat de wurms—'n I spec'n de

whose clanking melody sounded like Boxle gh," I say, with laughing irreverence, and I am very properly ashamed of myself when he sets his tub on the grass and answer; simply: "I duz pray, honey. I prays hard 'n

I sings. Look at me, chil'n," he goes on, turning around so that we can get the full benefit of the patches that make up his shabby outlines, "des' look at vo' o'e Uncle Gab'l a standin' heah wib his wool mos' white 'n he's skin as black es pisin! You knows he cawn't read dr Gawspel. You sees fo' yo' own se'f dat he gies bar' foot ob a Sunday in summertime, 'n dat he's chil'n 'm nutin' but a passle ob rusty younguns! Now, whar would I be ef 10 I didn't believe in prar? Don't I trus'n His promise ter wash me whiter'n snow? Don't I know Ise gwine ter chil'n, fur de Lawd's sake! De ole critter widout a cent in he's pocket 'n dawn.' owes fur de lan' he libs on, why mout'n

Emphatically there is none! There will! is such a wealth of belief in his homely ligion he has pickel up in his simple the drawer under the mantel! ways, that I can say absolutely nothing!

"I guess grandpa used to pray hard," mentions Anne, with the most startling innocence, considering she knows, as well as the rest of the county, that Ignat'us Cardeck was as hat with a broad brim and rather shalwicked as mankind comes.

Uncle Gab'l, who has settled his tub | scribe and said: on his head again, pauses, puts it back on the grass for the second time, and We sell more of them than of any other says, impressively:

fur a reg'l'r Belzebubu, but he had his and the brim is two and a half wide. pints 'n dey was good pints. Lawd! you all chil'n ain't seen nuf'n-you at the top, while the style of last year des er lib'd afo' de wah! Dem wus de was square. These hats are standard. times fur Boxleigh; you alls ain't up and never go out of fashion. The form ter de tricks ob dis yar 'ceitful ole may change a little from year toy ear, place, cawse Marse Joey wus allus des but the change is very slight. The Heben bless 'm! But when Marse and a shallower crown. We sell these Nace afore him settled hi self down hats from St. Paul to Galveston, and ter badness, he des' uster make his ole from ocean to ocean." fahm as lively, chil'n, es a fox a racin' thro' the woods wib he heali's tail on reporter. fiah-now min' I'm a talk'n! I was tol'n de ole 'owam des last night, dat ebry time I heah the squinch-owls is grown and cared for in some pecula-hollering it allus sots me stedy'n oh iar way known only to the natives. It

vengeful heart and steady purpose, have so far forgotten my wrongs for

A gaunt, shriveled old creature, down hot 'n yaller on a pass'l o' black with a face as brown as a cocoanut critters Marse Nace called him own. and a temper as sweet as its milk Dar neber breved a Cardeck in my flapping trousers of faded blue cotton, time, chil'n, dat eber raised a lash or and a wilted shirt as white a as curd, sold a 'oman, 'n dar wusn't a slave in —that is Uncle Gab'l as he sets his tub | Marse Nace's but what lub'd de ground on the shady stones and dips his gourd he walked on, des de same's old Gab'l lubs you all chil'ns heah. Well'm, de "Uncle Gab'l," straightway begins house wus chuck full o'town gem'l'm Anne, with malice aforethought—I down fur de fish'n an' de likes, 'n in de see it in her eyes. "Do you believe lot was a stranger pus'n come from Georgie saw the ghost last night, do | clar' 'cross de seas somewhars, 'n de minute he sot'n hes eyes on little "A chile dat trows stones at de Missie Rose 'pears like he couldn't frawg dat keeps de spring sweet," he riz'm of'n her, nowise-dat's yo' maw answers, slowly, fishing from the I'm tolin you bout, chill'n, yo' own patched depths of his pocket a gor- maw dat bawned you. She wus'er geous thing in bandanas, with which purty little critter, like de posies in he mops his face, "am gwine ter see | de gahden and de robins in de tree, in wus'n goses, fo' he's done; you heah des es full of good es a Chrismus stock'n, but she had her ways, mind you, 'n one of 'em wus ter up'n hate dat English'rman wus'n a bush'l of snakes. Bumby the gemmin arx Marse Nace fur ter let he marry her. Marse Nace he laff'n say, 'All right;' Missie Rose she spunk up 'n say 'No!' Den 'long cum young Marse Gawge, a ridin' t) cote Missie Rose, an' she 'lows ter oneasy like, same's ef I wasn't ole her paw dat she means to marry her cousin or die in de 'tempt—cose Marse Nace gib in lubin 'nuff arter dat, cawse dar warn't mor'n a top sile o' badness on hes heart, de roots wuz all right, 'n he let dat English'rman huff he's sef' off quick, now I tell you. But des'er 'bout de time o' de wed'n heah he cum ridin' back es quick es life, an' —it's a fac I'm tol'n you, chil'n— Marke Nace he sot'n hissef down at dat 'ar keard bode'n—arter lesin' ebry he's so o e dat she cawn't trus'n him head o' niggah on de fahm 'n Boxleigh in de barg'n—dat English'r say, so coax'n, put Missie Rose up, 'n mebbe he win 'em all back ag'n—see! Fus' Anne's protests pours gourd after yo' granpaw look'd same's a thunderclap soun's, den he cus'n cus, 'n de squinch-owl out'n de bushes he squinch 'n squinch—den Marse Nace threw de cawds on de table 'n holler out, 'It am de las' thing in de worl' dat's lef' me,

"But he nebber spiled he's mouf wib de rest ob it, honey, fur de black critter dat was 'er waitin' on de gem'n laid his paw on de keards and say:

"'Marse Nace, honey, ain't you clean

'Get out'n my sight,' bawls yo' granpaw, 'or I'll brain yer, do you

"'Yes, Marse, I heah you,' said dat wufi's critter, 'but I cawn' stan' roun' 'n see little Missie Rose sot up wus'n a slave. When I sabed yo' life on de debts 'nuf fur ter eat up es many Missersippy you gib me my freedom for pay, but if dem paper's gwine ter stan' 'tween Missie Rose 'n shame, why -heah I is, Mars: Nace, honey, yo'

"An', chill'n, dat fellow he jump clar 'cross de room to de little drawer under de mantel where Marse Nace and if only there were chains—you are Lawd gwine ter heah ele Gab'l's prar!" lem his free papers stay, 'n he tored "I wish, then, you would pray for 'em up 'n he flung the scraps on de

> "And did he play, and did he win? cries Anne, in a gust of excitement. "Did he win!" exclaimed the old creature, with a superior sort of chuckle. "Cose he wins!" You all nebber see de likes o' dat pusson for luck, ef 'twor treein' 'possums or trappin' har's or coting or anything—cose

he win'd!" "And what was his name?" "Gab'l-Gab'l!"

"Hi, chil'n, dars de ole 'oman 'vitin' up dis water she sent me ter fetch-Comin', comin'!"

"But, Uncle Gab'l, wait. Who was

"Gab'l—Gab'l!"

"Don't get de ole man a lammin, hab wings ob gold'n fedders 'n a yarp? 'oman's a monsus tuff han' at a fus'n Now, min' what I done tole you, ef so —comin', Ria chile, comin'—comin'. be the Lawd gwine ter take the time Dar's a big white yangel by yo' side a 'n trubble to shine up a wusi's ole flot'n', 'n he's wings am de color ob de

We are dawdling along the shady He do as much for fus' class white footpath to the house, when George, folks chiln's like you'ms be-dat's de who has rolled out from his grassy quesh'n I'm a axin' you, Miss Janet, nest and scampered off a good ten minhoney, 'n now whars de answer ter utes before us, comes tearing back like mad with a square of white paper—the

And just to think, with all my clevwords, such a pathetic faith in the re- erness, I never once thought of the lit-

My only comfort is that Anne did

About Mackinaw Hats.

Taking up a white, lustrous straw low crown, the dealer handed it to the

"This hat is all the rage this season. style. It is a Mackinaw braid, the "Mos folks sot'n Marse Nace down crown is three inches and a half deep, The crown, you will notice, is rounded

They are made in the East. The straw is grown in Canada mostly. It he's senses 'n staked Mi-sie Rose on de keard board—dars a wuf's ole squinch-owl up in de pines yander—" the grain, which is entirely lost. The rich luster that this straw pos esses is due to the method of curing as much as to the nature of the straw itself. the minute that I watch as breathlessly as Anne while Uncle Gab'l
stretched suspiciously toward the
brown gourd that bobs on its surface
—and then settling his old bones comfortably on the grass, goes on:

as to the nature of the straw itself.

The people of Canada and the northern
lake regions who cultivate this particular straw generally braid it themselves
and bring it to market in the form of
large balls of braid. In this way they
sell it. Detroit is the largest market
for it. Eastern hat manufacturers buy N' of you'm got a burd'n you' a tired ob a tot'.

And then setting his old bones comfortably on the grass, goes on:

"Dat squinches perzactly like de squinch-owl dat squinched de night market and make it into squinch-owl dat squinch-owl, may are spring am des' de soles' spot on de whole fahm—'pears all de same's weeds, 'n de sun compatch.

"Dat squinches perzactly like de squinch-owl, market and make it into hats. Thus, you see, although it is an American manufacture, yet it passes the soles' spot on de whole fahm—'pears all de same's weeds, 'n de sun compatch.

ACCOUNT OF A REPORTER'S VISIT TO ONE IN NEW YORK.

family into an uptown dwelling, and upon it." has established a restaurant where he used to live, over his cigar store. After the San Francisco fashion, he has built a balcony out from the second-story window, roofed it over, and hung big and gorgeous lanterns from the roof. Mr. Wong led the reporter up a pair of ladderlike stairs, such as Caucasians mount into their garrets by, into a big. dirty, hot room. A few pine tables and rough chairs and stools stood about, and through an open door were seen blue-bloused Celestials pottering with kettles, chopping blocks and flour, and dancing attendance upon a great range, over which was suspended a huge, smoke begrimmel, inverted iron funnel, evidently designed to carry off the smells that nevertheless filled the next room. Mr. Wong had what appeared to be a violent altercation with the memials in the kitchen, though it proved that he was merely explaining that he wanted a dinner for himself and the reporter.

The dinner began with a plate of being brewed by pouring hot water on the leaves and fitting saucers over the cups. Chop sticks, which are merely ebony sticks twice at long and half as thick again as lead pencils, They are very easily managed, and with a china scoop, such as the Chinamen use in place of a spoon, and chopped boiled duck and rock moss for its principal constituents. The duck and chicken had been chopped up, skin, bones and all, and each of the stews up, skin, bones and all, and mixed with pickled onions.

drugs in great quantities are displayed disappearance. in all the stores.

"Do the Chinese ever have dyspep-

"All of them do," said Mr. Wong. the throat. The first cup of tea was fourth was just right, and the seventh was pleasant. Nothing more was brought to the table, but in the four bowls was food for twenty persons. which is more than one half the land Worcestershire sauce, but very salt— yea 'n silk, satin, gauze, velvet, red tion, and a curious pickle of dried that ne dress, which is in po session peared with the fish.

Other Chinamen sat at the other tables and ate in s lence. Mr. Wong sum. With respect to this robe there said that it is a rule that those who are great scorching; of heart. The dine must not jest, curse or, in fact, talk much at all, until the close of the new. If she die, according to custom meal. Chinamen who can afford it it must be burnel, supposing it to be spend four or five hours at the table. in her possession at the time of her After meals they partake of strong death. She refuses to part with it, drink, and accompany it by a singular and the idea of this wastefulness, pastime. One diner shouts to his vis- coupled with the necessary great exa-vis any number that occurs to him, penditure in the coming year, troubles at the same instant holding up a number of fingers, the number of fingers differing from the number spoken. For instance, he calls out "six" and hold up three fingers. The other man at the same instant goes through the Moor and Miss Lucky Lakenan in same formula, holding up a chance Louisville, at almost the same instant, number of fingers and calling out was a singular circumstance, considerwhatever number under ten occurs to ing their intinfacy for many years. him. If either has happened to name They were such devoted and inseparthe sum of the two sets of fingers thus able friends that it was commonly held up he loses, and pays for the taken for granted by those who did. other one's drink. Thus, if he calls not know them but saw them conten and holds up two fingers, and the stantly together, that they were mother other calls five and exhibits three and daughter. They were taken ill at fingers, the second man wins, and the the same time, each in her own house. must speak at once, however, an Lakenan came out of the stupor in instant before the fingers are shown. which she had been lying, and saying:
Mr. Wong declares that there is in "Mrs. Moore is dead and I am going

In Tom Lee's other store, after the conviction that her friend had died dinner, the reporter saw tea costing was remarkable, for there had been no and \$7 a pound, and put up in all sorts for several days. de night Marse Nace got clar out'n is the straw of some grain, I am unable of gorgeous packages. There were also Chinese banjos and fiddles hung in the show-cases, and strings of Chinese mouth, and then with the whalebones ing with his knife he will probably die scrapes his tongue clean. Mr. Wong of apoplexy before the evening train gets in."—Boston Bulletin instead of dregs, mostly pearls.

CHINESE RESTAURANT. also especially particular with their COAL-OIL JOHNNY'S LUCK. feet, and wash them every night before

retiring.

"Mott street is a wicked place," said Mr. Wong, in bidding his guest Store and Its Odd Contents -- Oriental the Chinese, and they flock to it whenever they get a chance; but when they Accompanied by Wong Chin Feo, come to it they are met by a band of the editor of the Chinese-American, pubgamblers, and even worse people, who lished in New York, a Sun reporter cause them to part with all their savhas made a tour of the Chinese quar- ings in no time. There is no use ap- Johnny Steel, or "Coal-Oil Johnny," ters in Mott street. We cull from the pointing a Chinese policeman, as who made a large fortune during the reporter's long description of the value has been proposed. No Chinaman oil fever and squandered it almost as rious curious things witnessed this ac- would take the post, and if one fast as he made it, has turned up in count of his visit to a Chinese restau- should be would be killed, so jeal- that city. He said that he was at ous would the others be. But there present working in McCormick's mills. Tom Lee, who, though no longer a ought to be in Mott street some China- in New Cumberland. deputy sheriff, remains a Christian, man secretly paid to help the police in and a wealthy man, has moved his r dding the colony of those who prey

Disappearance of Diseases.

We have all been surprised, says the after having disappeared from New England for nearly two centuries, enough, and bears the ear-marks of age should return again to it with its old- about it. time vigor. Formerly leprosy was known to us mainly through the Bible; | pecting in New Cumberland, sinking now it is not a stranger even to our shafts for copper and iron. He showed

mon disease only in England. It was ing. He expressed his confidence that once common throughout Europe; and the would become as weathy as Vanthe skeletons dug from the ashes of derbilt yet. Pompeii show that the Romans were Being asked where his family was familiar with its torments.

seaports ever saw a case of typhus \$25,000. He had been up in Williamsfever; but once its deadly ravages were port, he said, about six months ago, not by any means rare among us, and happened to be at the Crawford Diphtheria seems to us a new disease; house. Somebody was talking about a but the most ancient medical writers | package containing \$25,000, eleft there describe it in terms exactly applicable by a fellow named Coal-Oil Johnny to it now.

peanut candy, iced fruit cake, a plate followed soon by a profuse sweating tablishing his identity, in obtaining and complete prostration, often result- the money. and some very delicious tea—the leaves | ing in death within a few hours. In | Ccal-Oil Johnny is still quite atbeing put in the cups and the tea the beginning of the sixteenth century tractive in appearance. His face is this same disease prevailed in England | pleasant and genial, and well browned five or six times, carrying off over thirty | by the sun and weather. His eyes are thousand victims. Queen Anne Boleyn | blue, and he wears side whiskers in the was attacked by it, but recovered to English fashi n. His clothes are oldfall by the ax. Cardinal Wolsey had fashioned and much too heavy for the were served in place of knives and forks. four attacks of it. Henry VIII. shifted | weather. Bun iles of papers hung his court from place to place to escape loosely out of his pocket it. It was then largely limited to Eng. land, and was known abroad as "The age, and poss sees considerable intellifood, which is the rule, a Caucasian English Sweat." That there was a gence, being able to write his name can eat as rapidly and easily with the cause for it is plain from the manner legibly, a feat he could not perform in as with a knife and fork. Three dishes, in which Erasinus wrote to Wolsey: the days of his prosperity. He is huntthat seemed to be as many varieties of "Chambers built in such a way as to ing for evidence to get back some of Irish stew, were next brought on. One admit of no ventilation, floors laid with the maney which was illegally taken stew was principally made up of beef, white clay, and covered rushes, occasion- away from him. young bamboo, potatoe; and hay leaves; ally removed, but so imperfectly that another appeared to be chicken, mush- the bottom layer is left undisturbed Northern Pennsylvania, about twentytrooms and boiled onions. The third had sometimes for twenty years, harboring two years ago, McNulty owned twenty expectorations, vomitings, ale-drop- acres of land in Venango county, pings, scraps of fish, and other abominations not flt to be mentioned."

floated in very rich and greasy gravy. Journal adds: "The narrow streets What was ordinary in appearance to Next came a dish of boiled fish, chopped | were the receptacles for all garbage, | him was very extraordinary to them. while the surface-sewers slowly rolled their contents toward an already pol- familiar thing to him. He had seen The grease, the rich pastry, the luted river." Here were the sources the sight often and did not mind it. candy and the nuts led the reporter to of this disease; but cleanliness and To the strangers it was hidden treasuspect that he had discovered why better habits of living have caused its

An Emperor's Dilemma.

The emperor of China, young as he Wine of a thousand fruits was served ty women on his establ shment in varis, has already to maintain some sevenin teacups as small as eggshells, out ous capacities, and, like any other gentleof a beautiful bric-a-brac flask. It was man who has ladies under his protecstronger than Roosevelt street whisky, tion, the duty devolves on him of and seemed to ignite on its way down clothing them. This would be a comparatively easy task were the fair ones too strong, the second brewing was of a reasonable turn of mind. But, too strong, the third was strong, the unhappily for the brother of the sun and the moon, their extravagance is pronounced to be beyond all bounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand thaels, A saucer of sooy--a condiment like tax of the empire, were expended last was recommended as an aid to diges- and git papers, and pearls. It is said fruits, spices, peppers and vinegar ap- of an empress, was covered last year with seed pearls worked in so peculiar a fa hion as to have cost a fabulous empres is aged, though the dres is the owner of the vermilion pencil exceedingly.

A Singular Circumstance. The recent death of Mrs. Catharine "Where are they made?" said the this game the very essence of friend- too," sank into unconsciousnes again, and in a few moments was dead. Her various prices between eighty cents communication between the families What He Thought of the Gorges.

"What do you think of the mounshow-cases, and strings of Chinese coins, boxes of delicate scales for weighing gold, stores of moss and bamboo for Mott street tables, and rice, ginger and all the other Chinese edibles noted in the other stores were heaped upon the floor and on the shelves. Mr. Wong pointed out some curious little white brushes suspended between and attached to two thin blades of whalebone. He said they were tooth brushes and mouth washers, and added that every Chinaman, every loading up must increase the hopes of and added that every Chinaman, every morning before he eats or speaks to anybody, brushes his teeth, rinses his

RECOVERING \$25,000 THROWN AWAY EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO

The Food Which Was Provided -- A Chinese good-bye. "It is the headquarters of The Man Who Spent \$8,000,000 in a Few Years Again Presperous-Story of His

> A recent Harrisburg (Penn.) letter to the New York World says that William McNulty, better known as

He pulled out a bundle of papers from his pocket, and handing one of them to an auditor, said it was a claim to the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, for which he had paid \$480,000 in his wealthy days. He asserted that Youth's Companion, that malarial fever, the hotel would again come into his possession. The paper reads right

He further said that he was prossome ores which he said came from At the present day gout is a com- the shafts in which he was experiment-

he said that they were in Waymer and Few persons away from our larger added that he had recently sent them about '65 or '66," to remain there until Among the molern Turks is a deadly | called for. He went to the bank and disease that begins with fever, suc eeded, after some difficulty in es-

He is now about thirty-nine years of

When the oil fever broke out in which he had cleared for himself. Strangers came one day and began to The Boston Medical and Surgical prospect around the neighborhood. The peculiar look of the water was a sure. The more they looked over the farm the more they wanted it. This led to negotiations, and McNulty wakened up one morning to find himself the possessor of \$3,000,000. His farm of twenty acres composed the heart of the newly discovered oil field. and from that time forth he became known as "Coal*Oil Johnny."

This turned his head. His reckless extravagances are a matter of history. He scattered money around wherever he went. He purchased the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, furnished a colored band with gorgeous suits and solid silver instruments, bought elegant turn outs at a fabulous price, used them for a single ride and then gave them away. He traveled from city to city, and wherever he went was followed by a cloud of sharpers. who fleeced him of his wealth.

Enormous as his fortune was it could not stand these drains made upon it, and when it had disappeared Coal-Oil Johnny went to work to retrieve his fallen fortunes in a manly way. The story of the past fifteen years, from the time when he took a situation with John Sherry's theatre at \$6 a week salary, to the present time, is a story of genuine American pluck and perseverance, and his friendsand he has many proved and tried foul weather friends-will be glad to know that he is once more on the road to

An Eighteen-Years-Old Baby.

There is in Hampshire county, W. Va. a human monstrosity which excels anything ever exhibited. It is a young woman or child, born in Pennsylvania in 1865, and therefore eighteen years old, who is in everything but age an infant. She is the daughter of Mr. John E. Miller, of Shanesville. One who recently saw her, and learned her age from reliable authority, found her lying in a cradle. She is twentyeight inches in height, weig's but twenty-five pounds, cannot walk or talk, and eats nothing but milk, which is fed from a bettle. She has, however, a quick perception and remarkable memory, and a brief poem or sentence repeated to her once, and weeks after again repeated, with but one word varying, arouses her anger, and she frowns at the changed word. An article laid down in the room and in her sight may be allowed to remain for days; yet an inquiry for it will be answered by the child by pointing in its direction. She is quite an attractive baby, and no reason for her stunted growth has ever been assigned. The facts narrated above seem to be well attested, and many physicians have visited the child without being able to con ecture the cause of her condition. -Cinzinnati Commercial.

Some of the brightest drops in the

A CHILD'S THRILLING BALLOON AD. VENTURE

The Little One Tied to an Airy Toy by a North Carolinian and Carried Far Out to Sea-Pursuit by Sail.

A thrilling episode which occurred secently in Morehead City, N. C., taused more excitement, consternation and weeping among the people than were ever known there before. A correspondent says: The three-yearwas brought to the seaside a month ago to recover from a severe attack of Texas fever. She became a pet and favorite at the Alabama hotel. Yesterday morning a strolling Italian made his appearance in front of the hotel with a large cluster of those red bladder-like balloons. Major Hawkins, of Alabama, to amuse the child Birdie, who he, at that time, had in his arms, the restless curiosity of monkeys. tied the cord around her waist, and then, as is often done to amuse children, gave her a toss of five or six feet in the air and held out his hands for her return. "Great God! she is gone," cried the major, as he saw her rapidly going up, up, up, until she had passed the housetops. Floating in the clouds with outstretched hands, the little angel could be heard distinctly calling "Mamma! mamma! mamma!" until her voice became drowned by the whistling of the winds.

"All to your boats!" shouted old Captain Dixon, "and never a son of a man turn back until that child is brought to its mammy!"

"I, I I," responded six of as brave and daring boatmen as ever reefed a sail, and all with boats seaworthy for

Minutes appeared as hours, and the bale was flying southeast like a kite, and would be out over the great Atlantic ocean in less than no time. Away went twenty or more wellmanned boats amid the shouts of men and screams of women and children. These boats were joined by a like number from Beaufort, all of which kept as near under the little angel in the cloud as possible. Mr. Charles J. Moorhees, of the Southern Express company, with a party of gentlemen, were out taking a sail. Mr. Voorhees is one of the most expert ridemen in the country, and, as Providence had ordained it, he had on board his Smith & Wesson rifle. He at once took in the situation, remarking: "Six miles out at sea and going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and now 400 yards high, and every minute going higher, higher, higher! I can cut those balloons, and will do it or die. Steady the boat, throw her leeward of the squadron, 'Squire Wade!"

"Let us all jine in prayer before he shoots," said Steve Turner, the colored minister and mail carrier.

By this time the boat had gotten in position to give her the most protection from the stiff breeze then blow-

"Now's your time," shouted Piver, "don't you see them two off to them-

"Bang!" went the rifle-but no change in position. Again, again and again—the fifth shot one balloon disappeared amid the shouts of the boatmen. At the eighth shot it became evident that the balloons could not longer carry the weight of the little floating angel, as she was gradually descending, not in a straight line, but in a southeast direction toward Harker's Island--but whether dead or alive none could tell. Down, down down she comes—as gentle as if handled by human hands—and to fall into a cradle of sand.

To land, to land, and all put to shore as fast as the sails would propel the boat. Before they reached land most of them jumped overboard and waded ashore. Then began the race for the babe, and she had come down yards distant. With fear and trembling all ran up—Ben Piver in front.
"Gentlemen." says he, "she's alive
and kicking." There sat little Birdie playing with a lot of shells, and as she was picked up she clung on to a handful, saying, "Dese sels for mamma."

With the prize all returned to the boats. There sat Mr. Voorhees with death-like pallor on his countenance. and when told that he had saved the babe unhurt, his tender heart gave way and he wept like a child. "All aboard and back to Morehead!" shouts Captain Dixon. The boats were rapidly gotten under way, and each wanted to be the first to convey the glad tidings, but they all ran near together, with hats and handkerchiefs lying, amid the cheers and screams of several hundred people.

The excitement of landing surpasses description. At the wharf, after everything seemed safe, then little Birdie came the nearest to losing her life. Colonel Whitford, a man of generous impulses, seized the little angel in his arms and at a lightning-speed started for its mother, who was then lying in an unconscious state, under the skillful care of Drs. Haywood, Arendall and Kelly, of Louisiana. But before the kind-hearted colonel had gone far. amid the dense crowd and confusion, he ran off the wharf into water over eight feet deep. Several jumped over-board and aided him in landing his

prize. The child was none the worse for the ducking.

By 4 o'clock Mrs. Elliott became conscious. The guests of the house assembled in the ball-room at 5 P. M. to feturn thanks to Mr. Voorhees and the noble boatmen, and express condoence and sympathy for Mrs. Elliott. fajor Hawkins came forward and

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Horse-flesh pie is a well-known dish in Paris. Those who partake of it say it is a palatable dish.

In England it is the custom for the queen to send three pounds sterling (\$14.52) to the mothers of British

When traveling on a railroad it is said that lying with the head toward | Evening Post correspondent, the signs the engine will sometimes remove a of the prevailing industry become ap-

old daughter of Mrs. Robert Elliott for baseball may be gathered from the statement that in a single Michigan factory 350,000 feet of ash, 25,000 feet of basswood and 50,000 feet of cherry

> The Chinese think that white men wear red clothes; have red hair and blue eyes sunk in the head, or vertical or at the back; fatigue themselves on every occasion needlessly, and have initial symptoms of the lumber region oak, and covert them with equal speed

A remarkable scene occurred recently in the Berlin opera-house. In the midst of the performance one of the violinists became a raving maniac, stood up and shouted for the manager, and was with difficulty removed from his place and quieted with a dose of

Between the years 1864 and 1868 218 persons were condemned in Germany to decapitation, and of these twenty-six only were executed. Between 1868 and 1878 no fewer than 428 were condemned, but in no case log posts seventy-five miles long. Next was the sentence carried out. In the to the logs and on the bank proper year 1878, however, Hodel was exe-rise, most impressive of all, the tracts but in 1879 and 1880 there were no on either side for sixteen miles up and no executions. Since 1881 there have been only three.

fell off. The man's health was generally good. Still more extraordinary is

A Fable for the Brave.

"What is the matter, my friend?" "Matter enough." panted the sheep. "Dear fly, in yonder wood there is a

"Really? and what of that?" returned the fly. "Surely you are not afraid of a lion?"

"And do you indeed not fear him?" gasped the sheep. "Certainly not; to prove it I will

myself enter the wood. The fly hurried away, and returning

after some time, continued: "You are right, my friend, he is there; but really there is no occasion for fear. I conversed with him for some minutes, and I even flatter myself that it was I who annoyel him.

Pray, do not be so very timid? suddenly on the scene. The fly turned pale, and, without warning, fainted bore him into her web, whence he never reappeared.

"Alas! my friend," sighed the sheep, as he went on his way, 'it is on a sand-bank only a few hundred not so much what you are afraid of as it is the being afraid!"

A Jawbreaker.

An officer of the Welsh steamer Gwalia says that a new vessel of that line, to be built at Sunderland, has the name of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndowllsanttysillogogogoch. "Where did you find that name?"

"It's pure Welsh," he said. "Have you never heard of the Englishman's perfect cure for lockjaw? Here it is printed:"

He handed the reporter the following card:

"'Is your father at home?' asked an Englishman of a Welsh boy whom he met on the Great Orme's Head, Llanduduo. 'No, sir; he's gone to work at Llansant-ffraid-glan Conwy.' 'Is your mother in, then?' 'She's gone to the fair at Llanfihangedtreier-befrdd.' 'Dear me, but where is your sister?' 'My sister has gone to s hool at Llanfairwilgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrowil santtyogogogoch.' 'Good gracious!' exclaimed the Englishman, 'I must go and take a smile.'

Great Mistakes of Life.

In reality, there is no limit to the mistakes of life; but here are fourteen which are more than ordinarily promipent. It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; not to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our made a few remarks, but was too power; not to make allowances for the much excited to speak, but, says he, infirmities of others; to consider every-had that babe been lost my mind was. thing impossible that we cannot perwith her in the sea." Thus ended a day of the most intense excitement that the oldest inhabitant here ever dreamed or thought of.—Philadelphia Record. orm; to believe only what our finite

A GREAT LUMBER REGION.

TIMBER CUTTING IN THE MILLS OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

How a Big Saw Log is Hand'ed-The Gang Saw and its Swift Work-Mechanical Devices of the Industry.

 Λ long while before one reaches Saginaw, Mich., says a New York huge sawn beam which in some ancient flood has escaped its bonds. In the fields still remain the tree stumps or piles of sawdust a dozen feet high, marking the old site of a sawmill now are eclipsed and forgotten when the sixteen miles down to Bay City, near Lake Huron, the stream flows between wooden strands. The eye strains itself in vain to see beyond the lumber horizon that stretches east and west The yellow waters, perhaps two hundred feet wide, pass first between continuous booms, each inclosing its army of giant logs. These booms reach far above Saginaw, and if we include tributaries of the river and count both sides, make up a reach of cuted for his attempt on the emperor, of sawn lumber. Pile on pile they rise down the stream, covering acre after acre until the wooden monotony be-In the "Philosophical Transactions" comes oppressive. Now and then the for 1755 Mr. H. Bakers, F. R. S., de- wooden strand becomes thinner only to scribes the extraordinary case of Ed- rise again to more imposing height and ward Lambert, whose skin, with the width around a new cluster of mills. exception of the inside of his hands These mills, often of grand proporand feet-soles, head and fa e, was cov- tions, spring from their lumber heaps ered with excressences of a wart-like as a giant of fairy story looms amid nature and explindrical in form, r.sing | the disintegrated bones of his victims. to the height of about an in h and | Their tall iron chimneys belch black growing close together at their bases, smoke, the rattling saws cut the air stiff, but ela tic and rustling when with their distant rasp, and the sense touched, which were shed and renewed of industrial activeness is filled out by at intervals more or less regularly in the hives of workmen swarming over the autumn or winter. New ex- the lumber hills and loading them, by crescences of a paler color then grew slow but steady toil, into barges whose up and supplanted the old ones which | hulls rival the capacity of a Cunarder. Along this stretch of sixteen miles

of the Saginaw river there are cut the statement, made on such seeming y annually a billion feet of lumber, and excellent authority, that each of Lam- last year the figures went fifty millions bert's six children had a skin covered higher than that amount. Since to in the same way, although at the time most readers these figures are a vague Mr. Bakers wrote only one was living, immensity of numbers, let us try to who was publicly exhibited with his simplify them by an illustration. The Saginaw mills turn out each year so A fly, observing one day a sheep run-leach of them one foot wide, and then ning with great rapidity from a forest, these boards were placed end to end, they would reach about 200,000 miles. or four times around our planet. The product, to put the illustration a little differently, would supply lumber enough for a fence four times around the world, made of solid wooden posts, with a double row of boards, each six

inches wide. Up the Saginaw in a wild region, reached either by the river or its tributaries, the great pine saw log, often three feet in diameter, has its birth. Pine forests, now rapidly thinning out, once covered several thousand square miles around the headwaters. Entering that lumber region in the late autumn, the lumbermen establish camps, round which the whole winter long the axes resound, the ta'l trunks fall, and in sections are rolled to the At this moment a spider, who had adjacent streams for the spring floods completed her web near by, appeared to bear away. Floating down to the main river the "boom men" pick out each other's logs, as iden'ified by the quite away. The spider, seizing him, brand, and gather them inside of the booms, which may be curtly described at the ends, often inclosing a smooth water surface of several acres. The coves of the Saginaw—called locally "bayous," a term borrowed from the lower Mississippi — are spe ially adapted for the gathering and organization of these log armies. The military metaphor, indeed, has peculiar fitness here, for the logs are mustered side by side in companies held together by a rope fastened to each log by a device not unlike the domestic clothespin. As the logs down stream are worked up by the tireless mills, these upper booms are drawn upon for more, until the freezing river finds them quite empty, and another winter comes on to

yield its fresh supply.

But the saw log's story becomes most dramatic as it nears the mill and, loosed from the restraining rope, is steered into the glade of open water that leads up to the wooden slide. Enter now the great lumber mill, and we shall be in at the saw log's death. Down the slide on a weeden railroad runs a heavy track, fittel with two cross lines of heavy iron teeth. With ering the size of the body, but, beside a plunge it dashes below the water. the machinery reversed, the strong membraneous tissues have their sensichain holding the truck tightens, and bility so high that something like a trice are lifted dripping from the water, modified impressions which the air, in whisked up like twigs a hundred feet quiescence or in mot en, however to the mill, and rolled off opposite the slight, communicates, the tremul us foot log; but as this semi-diameter is often insufficient for a big log, a second and smaller "buzz," placed above and in front of the first, cuts the elice, which otherwise might still hold fast the slab. One of the largest logs weighs a number of tons, and human strength alone would never suffice to turn it after one of the sides has been "slabbed."

In the bat. If the plants having uch roots will be always supplied with the needed sap, and the growth will proceed rapidly even in the driest day? Hence, as a rule, desp plowing and working of the soil are highly advantageous.

But not always. The porous prairie soils are usually in a fair condition a foot deep or mire, the air has circulated by the bat. If the plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the queen at Windsor castle in 1844, he growth will proceed rapidly even in the driest day? Hence, as a rule, desp plowing and working of the soil are highly advantageous.

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But not always. The porous prairie soils are usually in a fair condition a foot deep or mire, the air has circulated through them, destroying deleter plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the plants having uch roots will be always and the plants having uch roots will be always when the Emperor Nicholas visited the plants having uch roots will be always as upon the plants having uch roots will be

less time than words can tell it the log is tumbled over, and the framework, rushing back and forth with amazing speed, has driven the edges of the tree athwart the saws, until the once rough stick stands forth a symmetrical square. Then, in another instant it is shifted before the "gang," a set of ordinary upright saws placed an inch apart, and often with thirty or even thirty-five blades. Below an ordinary circular planer revolves in front of the gang and smooths the lower edges of the parent. The streams are clogged with | boards. The immense piece of timber Some idea of the national enthusiasm | old slabs, browned and rotting logs, | is run through in a few moments, and and chaotic masses of wooden debris what was five minutes before a rough from the size of a match up to the tree trunk has passed into the inch boards of commerce. Nor does the work end here; for the slabs are passed to a new machine, which grasps them with almost human intelligence, and whatever part of them can be removed because the material that fed made so become laths. Other machines it has been cut away. But all these take the harder woods, ash, elm or into staves, barrel heads or shingles; Saginaw river is reached and with it and finally the otherwise useless debris the busy center of the industry. For passes to the furnaces to feed the fires of the engine.

Sometimes, particularly in the more m dern mills, the routine as described is varied by lifting the logs from the river on an endless chain, and a number of minor mechanisms fill cut the devices by which the lumber is cut and distributed. One ingenious machine, working double emery wheels, sharpens the buzz saws on both sides of the teeth during a single revolution, and requires no attention beyond simply the fastening of the saw upon it and the unfastening after the work is done. Another flattens out, by a clever mechanical expedient, the teeth of the saw, so as to cut a wider rent and prevent clogging as the cut becomes deeper; finally, a system of elevated railroads takes the lumber-laden trucks and distributes the boards at the points in the yard or on the wharf whence they are to be shipped. Some additional conception of the size and importance of the industry may be derived from the fact that the Michigan Central company takes away from one station here a hundred car-loads of lumber for each day of the working season, to say nothing of the large quantities shipped from the river by the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad line and even large shipments by the lake barges.

A Description of a Cowboy.

A genuine cowboy is worth describing, says a Colorado letter to the Philadelphia Press. In many respects he is a wonderful creature. He endures hardships that would take the lives of most men, and is, therefore, a perfect type of physical manhood. He is the He aims to be a dead shot, and uniherding season he rides seventy miles a day, and a majority of the year sleeps makes him worship his horse, and it, with a rifle and a six-shooter, complete his happiness. Of vice in the ordinary sense he knows nothing. He is a rough, ancouth, brave and generous creature, who never lies or cheats. It is a mistake to imagine that they are a dangerous set. Any one is as safe with them as with any people in the world, unless he steals a horse or is hunting for a fight. In their eyes death is mild punishment for horse stealing. Indeed it is the highest crime known to the unwritten law of the ranch. Their life, habits, education and necessities breed this feeling in them. But with all this disregard of human life there are less murderers and cut-throats graduated from the cowboys than from among the better educated classes of the East who come out here for venture or gain. They delight in appearing rougher than they are. To a tenderas long tree trunks chained together foct, as they call an Eastern man, they love to tell blood-curdling stories and impress him with the dangers on the frontier. But no man need get in a quarrel with them unless he seeks it, or get harmed unless he commits some crime. They very often own an intervery frequently become owners of ranches. The slang of the range they or out of season. Unless you want to insult them, never offer a cowboy pay for any little kindness he has done or for a share of his rude meal. If the changes that are coming to stock-raising should take the cowboy from the ranch its most interesting feature will

A Bat Can See With Its Wings.

There is a singular property with which the bat is endowed too remarkable and curious to be passed altogether unnoticed. The wings of these creatures consist of a delicate and nearly naked membrane of great s ze considthis, the nose is, in some varieties, fur-Then three giant logs are floated above and others the external membraneous At a signal the steam is let on, ears are greatly developed. These the truck itself begins to ascend. The new sense is thereby developed, as if sharp teeth catch the logs, which in a in aid of the sense of sight. The

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sprout Potatoes.

A curious experiment in potato English farmer. One pound of early potatoes were taken and allowed to sprout freely. From each potato a sprout was broken and potatoes and sprouts were planted in separate rows. Both grew well, and the following is the result of the experiment; From the sprouts, which weighed in all half an ounce, five pounds and five ounces of sound potatoes have been obtained, and from the pound of potatoes five the more regular in shape and earlier

Maxims to Grape Growers.

The Vine Dresser lays down the following rules, which may be aptly one pint milk, a little salt, flour enough termed the grane-grower's maxims:

plant in spring. 2. Give the vine plenty of manure, thin. Fry in hot lard. old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites the growth, but does

not mature in 3. Luxuri in growth does not insure

4. Dig deep, but plant shallow. 5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the rich-

growth, but in spring to promote fruit- without dividing them, and make fulness.

up trellises.

8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.

higher flavored the fruit. 10. Those who prune long must sugar.

soon climb.

fruit the shade

and either a bunch of fruit or a tend-let it boil briskly for half an hour; ril opp site it.

healthy leaf opposite it is like a ship at only refreshing but nourishing. When

if not checked, they are the worst of

Deep Ploying, Useful and Injurious.

One intell gent, practical farmer will tell you his experience has shown such statements during thirty years wherefore will afford a useful lesson. How do plant get the materials that increase their bulk? Mainly from air. A loam made ip almost wholly of sand and clay, after growing two or three tons per acre for clover, for example, will contain more vegetable or organic | serve at once, smoking hot. matter than before bearing the crop The leaves have upon their surface a vas; number of very small mouths or ope ings, often over a hunthe minerals of the ashes.

in the soil.

the roots cannot get a full supp'y. In to the building up of fortunes which both these ways the sap—the hie blood not many years ago would have

than fine, compact loams and clays. Is it not plain, then, that if a soil is plowed deep and made fine, so that air first set of saws. These saws are two in number; one set below is of the buzz variety, perhaps six feet in diameter. variety, perhaps six feet in diameter, and cutting therefore through a three-foot log; but as this semi-diameter is often insufficient for a big log, a second and smaller "buzz," placed above send in front of the first cuts than the first cuts than the conditions of such portage and cutting therefore through a three-foot log; but as this semi-diameter is often insufficient for a big log, a second and smaller "buzz," placed above the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts the cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts the cuts than the covered up, or if the first cuts the cuts than the cuts than two or four inches deep, the plants having such roots will be always supplied with the needed sap, and the growth will proceed rapidly even in gave £2,000 to the servants and £1,000 to the servants are in contact with a different to the servants are in contact with a drought, which seldom dries more than two or four inches deep, the conditions of sign to the servants are incontact with the sum's reach even in the servants are incontact.

moisture from lelow much less rapid y

We know that earth brought up in digging wells and deep ditches will seldem support vegetable life, for a year (r two at least. To run a plow growing has been completed by an down into such a soil three or four inches below the previously stirred surface, and turn up a heavy layer of it, may actually kill the first crop sown

The right way with such soils is to go down an inch or two annually, and bring up a little new soil each time. bus not enough to materially harm the growing crops. In this way we may in time secure a healthful, porous, aerated, deep plant bed, that will furnish pounds four ounces, showing a slight abundant moisture in the hottest balance in favor of the sprouts. The season, beside providing new supplies sprout potatoes were, it is claimed, of inorganic food needed for the best growth of crops .- American Agriculturist.

Recipes.

BANANA FRITTERS .- Four eggs, to make a light batter. Beat the eggs 1. Propage the ground in the fall; into the milk, and add salt and flour. Stir in, pretty thickly, bananas, sliced

CHOCOLATE JELLY .- Four small cakes of chocelate grated and one and a half pints of milk boiled together. Then add sugar and vanilla to taste, and one box of gelatine dissolved in a little water. Poil all together for a few minutes, then set away to cool.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS .- Pare 6. Prune in the autumn to insure and take out the cores of the apples crust to taste; roll the apples in the 7. Plant your vines before you put crust, previously sweetening them with moist sugar and taking care to join the paste nicely. When formed nto round balls put them on a tin and 9. Prune spurs to one developed bake for about half an hour or longer; bud; for the nearer the old wood the arrange them pyramidically on a dish and sift over them some pounded white

OATMEAL PORRIDGE.—Oatmeal por-11. Vine leaves love the sun; the ridge is excellent if made in this way: Soak two cups of oatmeal all night in 12. Every leaf has a bud at the base, water; in the morning strain it, and then add about two cups of milk and 13. A tendril is an abortive fruit salt to your taste; let this boil up once bunch—a bunch of fruit, a productive or twice; sweeten or not as the patient may prefer. This can be assimilated 14. A bunch of grapes without a by a very weak stomach, and is not sea without a rudder-it can't come to straining the oatmeal before cooking, rub it in the sieve with a spoon, so 15. Laterals are like some politicians; that all the soft part will be saved.

DELICATE PUDDING .-- Take one pint of new milk, three eggs, six small sponge cakes, four ounces of currants, four ounces of dried cherries, the grated peel of one lemon, half a teacupful of fine white sugar, and two conclusively that deep culture of the dozen blanched almonds. Butter a soil is important and highly profitable. Itin pudding mold, and stick the dried mu h lumber, large and small, that if finest horseman in the world, and ex- Another of equal intelligence and ex- cherries and the blanchel almonds it were all cut in inch-thick boards, cels in all the rude sports of the field. perience will assert that he positively around its sides. Break up the sponge knows deep plowing to be very injuri- cakes into the mold, and ad 1 the curversally is. Constantly during the ous. Both may be right. The agri- rants. Beat the three eggs to a froth, cultural journals have abounded in mix in the milk, add ten drops of essence of almond and the sugar, and in the open air. His life in the saddle past. An examination of the why and pour it over the cakes. Tie a cloth over the mold, place in a kettle of boiling water, not more than half way up the mold and steam it for one hour. Run a knife around the edges of the pudding mold, turn it into a dish, pour the hot sauce around it, and

Very Ri h Men.

The present age is notable for the dred thousand upon a single square rapid increase of enormous fortunes in inch, as shewn by a microscope, the hands of a few men. This is more Through these carbonic acid and other | conspicuous, perhaps, in the United gases are absorbed and decomposed, States than in any other country. part being retained as plant food. Re- There are at least three men in New move the leaves from any plant and it York whose wealth may be fairly ceases to grow. The fine rootlets and guessed to reach nearly or quite one root hairs doubtless absorbed a little hundred millions of dollars. There food from fertilizers and organic mat- are probably more than three men on ter in the soil, especially nitrogen and the Pacific slope whose respective fortunes reach or exceed that colossal Without discussing the question how sum. Those who are worth twenty much comes from each source, we millions are, of course, more numerous; know that the sap conveys the food while a man whose fortune is only a both from leaves and ro ks, and de-million, and whose income is therefore posits it here and there and every- only sixty thousand a year, has come where through the plant—just as the to be looked on as by no means a perblood gathers materials from the di- son of great wealth. The accumulagested food passing through the ali- tion of these enormous fortunes is a est in the herd they are watching, and mentary canal of our bodies, and de- very modern fact with us. Two hunposits the atoms that nourish and dred years ago there was probably not strengthen the muscles, nerves, bones a man living on American soil worth always use to perfection and in season and all other organs. The sap is to a quarter of a million of dollars. A the plant what the blood is to the body. citizen of Boston or New-York in the This sap comes mainly from moisture last century whose property amounted to one hundred thousand dollars was The sun's warmth greatly assists the accounted a man of large fortune. preparation of the food material col- Even thirty years ago a millionaire lected by the leaves, adapting it for plant nourishment. We speak of warm The growth of the country, the easy growing weather." But while the and infinite channels of speculation, hot sun rapidly increases the preparathe rapid spread of the railway, teletion of plant food, it dries off the sap graphic and other similar systems, the faster from the leaves, and also the development of mines, thefast increase moisture from the surface soil, so that of planted areas, have opened the way of the plant—is diminished or growth seemed incredible. These great foris lessened, and frequently is stopped tunes are recognized and dreaded as a altogether. The leaves curl, the plants | real danger. They concentrate in drip, often dying out after a few hot single hands a source of power which days. This is especially the case on is not only vast, but is irresponsible. still holding its place on the rails. nished with a membraneous foliation, shallow soils, and on prairie land Gold cannot buy happiness or health, which by reason of its dark color, about or the redemption of the soul. Yet sorbs more of the sun's heat than those its power of purchase is otherwise of lighter color. Owing to the loose well-nigh unlimited .- Youth's Comtexture of such soils they bring up panion.

Princely Fees.

Among the items in the estimate of expenses for the Duke of Edinburgh's special miss on to Moscow is £1,000 for Just here comes in a beautiful piece of threads placed pu posely of powerful mechanism. At the touch of a lever a strut beam, armed with iron teeth, rises by the forest Titan's been abundantly demonstrated.—

It snatches the wood, and in special special

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AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

the consuls of the U.S. on the commerce and manufactures of their sever- cultural and food products. al districts, for the year ending April, the most interesting report is by the Joseph S. Potter, of Arlington, the U. S. office at that important manufactinent questions. turing centre. The purpose of the paper is to show the immense field the steamers per day leaving American European continent presents for Amer- ports, twenty, thirty, or fifty will daily ican commerce, and is full of sugges- clear, laden with supplies for Europe. tions as to how the best results may be If the future is only measured by a achieved. Speaking of the density of brief period in the history of the past, he illustrates as follows:-

population of England and the belt of ship building material in the world, so the Continent, which is but eight hours abundant in America, to remain dor- week has been the threatened strike of wide, is about 102,000,000, or twice mant, and the most skilled labor and the telegraph operators of the country. that of the United States. The territo- ingenuity of American mechanics to The puplic has small means of judging of rial area containing this dense popula- rest in idleness, while the shipyards the merits of the case, everything has tion is about 400,000 square miles, or considerably less than that of the States active industry in constructing vessels have a good case. of California and Texas. There are, of course, other overpopulated portious of the Continent not less dependent for a food supply. Indeed, the average annual production of the last decade of and sailors to be continued under the years exhibits the fact, which cannot control of foreign nations? If combe longer questioned, that from her merce and ship building have done so own resources Europe is no longer able to feed her population, and the annual deficit in food products is rapidly and steadily increasing. Science, under the guidance of able and practical minds, has reached the limit of its power in forcing from the soil, the sea, and the stream their utmost yield in business thrift of its people.' behalf of human necessities. The over. worked farm lands must every year be recuperated with fertilizers, and the material needed for this purpose is scarce, and now so expensive that the peasant farmer, after a hard year's work, finds it difficult to gather from the soil a dollar for the old one he has planted in it."

Referring to another important industry the report goes on to say that ics and the great resources of their the heydays of the vintager in Germany and France are also surely passing away. Climate changes and the exhaustion of certain elements in the soil. vital to the health of the wine, have already reduced the wine yield of those countries such an extent that they are obliged, even at this date, to import from other countries a considerable part of the supply needed to meet the demands for home consumption. The decrease in the production of wine in France has, notwithstanding the great efforts to prevent it, been steadily ing ships and furnishing them with going on for more than thirty years. and the average yield in the last ten years has been less than half that of the parts of the world. It is not, therefore, decade preceding 1860.

fer is touched upon under the heading ing the internal resources of the counof "low wages and dear food," as fol- try by encouraging manufactures, and lows:-

"The facts exhibited in the table previously referred to show that the prices of the staple necessities of life in Europe are higher than those prevailing for similar articles in the United allow it to decay with such rapidity as States, while the average rate of wages to almost disappear. paid the laboring classes on the continent is, with the exception, perhaps of a few skilled workmen, from one to four hundred per centum less than those prevailing in America. The steady increase in the price of food for the past ten years, while wages, if not declining, are tottering on the brink of a fall, is a sufficient indication that the food producing capacity of Europe has been strained to its utmost, and still falls far short of meeting the demand have done for herself? American carfor home consumption. And now the necessity for having a source of supply that will be certain, with adequate arrangements for its economical and rap- cism. id delivery, are questions which are being earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the governments immediately interested."

The report next goes on to show how legislation against American meat products, while hailed with delight by the farmers and others, is an immense burden on the working classes, and points out how unjust it is in its discrimination against American pork alone. He says, in closing his summary of facts:—"Suppose, in view of the the people all over the world are largely swayed in forming their judgment of the power and productive capacity of a country by the frequency with which its flag appears at the masterial points out how unjust it is in its discrimination against American pork alone. He says, in closing his summary of facts:—"Suppose, in view of the restrictive and prohibitory legislation forming their judgment of the power and productive capacity of a country by the frequency with which its flag appears at the masterial points and in the hand of every man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every man because he is a man, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see the ballot in the hand of every man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every industry prospering, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see the ballot in the hand of every man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every man because he is a man, when I can see every man because he is a man, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see the very man because he is a man, when I can see every man's rights respected and every man because he is a man, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see laws that prevent the oppression of labor by capital, when I can see the very man's rights respected and every man's rig the restrictive and prohibitory legislation against American meats by Gertion against American meats by Germany and France, the United States
should raise the tariff on silk goods to
their ships would dot the seas in every

opens new avenues to healthy trade.

Gov. Butler.

What invitation, private husiness would and prosperity without pride or exaltaallow him to accept, has the Governor declined since his inauguration?

tion, but sather with thankfulness and humility.—Waltafield Banner.

and which will secure unobstructed tion steadily advanced." channels to popular markets, there will be substantially no limit to the extent to which the commerce of the United \$11.80 on \$1000. States can be increased. The geographical position of the country, and the advanced status already obtained in means and methods of rapid and cheap communication, its unmeasured capacity for production, the enterprise of its people and their mastery of the day, at Hillside Chapel. Mr. A. B. Al practical sciences, leaves them substan- colt was unable to attend We are in receipt of the reports of tially without competition in supplying the markets of Europe with agri-

1883. One of the largest and by far teeming wealth of his native land, Mr. English papers. Potter turns to that other most imporconsul at Crefeld, Germany, the Hon-tant consideration, -its transportation, and ask a series of important and per- way of Roger Amero have been set aside

immense carrying trade to be done "Fromdata and careful estimates the in foreign ships as now? Is the best which will control the carrying trade of America? Are the avenues of employment which a merchant marine past week, has brought him pleasantly would open to American mechanics much for this little "iron bound island" what may it not do, under wise and patriotic legislation, for a prolific and almost boundless continent, controlled

> paper Mr. Potter points out the oppor- to their reputation as honest and well tunity presented to the United States by the present status of affairs to experience a "period of universal business activity and prosperity, that has not been paralleled by any previously existing nationality."

"European statesmen who are familiar with the skill of American mechancountry, often express astonishment that the United States should not long ago have inaugurated a commercial policy which would have prevented its enormous frieght business from being monopolized by foreign ships. They know how important an industry shipbuilding is, and they know, too, what important advantages accrue to an nation from building and sailing its own ships. They know, too, that the United States is the only country that has the capacity and facilities for buildcargoes from surplus productions which can find a ready market in all surprising that they cannot understand Another important point in the mat- a policy which, while rapidly developby large appropriations for improvements of rivers and barbors, and for building railroads, should not only make no corresponding provision for the growth of its merchant marine, but

> While wisely making provisions for bringing the prolific fields of the distant interior almost to the sea side with their wealth of cargoes for all parts of the world, the richer and more influential industry has been allowed to fall iuto foreign hands. If Great Britian, anxious to find a substitute for some failing industry at home, had controlled American enterprise and capital in her own interests, what better could she goes, almost wholly under foreign flags, furnish European statesmen with a fertile topic for discussion and criti-

possible, the carrying trade of the about one thousand car tickets have have been erected, new residents and United States. They know that the been distributed. flag of a nation carries influence, and legislation against American meat that the people all over the world are s new avenues to healthy trade.

100 per cent., and thus probably re-climate, and their flag be familiar in all duce by 25 per cent. the meager earn- parts of the world. By building and ings of the 65,000 operatives, whose en- sailing American ships, something fire, because it would be permanent. furnishing employment to thousands Under liberal but prudent national of mechanics and sailors. The great and state legislation which will encour- commercial benefits arising from interage the development of agricultural in- national intercourse would be secured, dustries, especially of cattle raising, and the principles of peace and civiliza-

Lexington's tax rate for 1883 is

As a rule successful business men are users of neither alcoholic beverages

The Concord School of Philosophy opened its annual session, Wednes

Ourthanks are due Hammon Reed, Esq., of Lexington, now traveling in Having shown the demand for the Europe with his wife and daughter, for

The technecalities thrown in the and the alleged murderer of Mrs. Car-"By and by, instead of four or five leton, at Watertown, must come to Mass-

Continued ill health has forced us in charge of competent hands during our the population of a designated section, this conclusion is inevitable. Is this absence. Job printing, etc, will receive shown during that time.—Lowell Jourthe usual prompt and careful attention.

> The most important event of the of England and Germany teem with been so secret, but the operators seem to

> > Tom Thumb's death, during the to the memory of almost every one,for who has not seen this famous dwarf and enjoyed the exhibitions he gave. For forty years he pleased audiences all over the world, and regret at his -death

by a single government with no jealous than the day after Gov. Butler's inaugu- to head a mob for the purpose indicated antagonistic neighbors to retard the ral was read, and the long time officers in his speech, he would very soon learn development of its resources or the of that institution stand better before the his mistake. - Lynn Item. people of the Commonwealth. The In closing this quite remarkable state worst has been told and it is not harmful meaning men.

> the past week was the publication of a dastardly attack upon the memory of the late President by the New York Sun, under cover of S. W. Dorsey. The character of the late President Garfield has gone beyond the pale of political discussion. His foibles, his follies, and his faithlessness are no longer the legitimate theme of partisan recrimination. The Sun badly mistakes the character of the American people when it assumes that it can make capital by playing the ghoul at the grave of the murdered

> It was in the Lexington car. They were sitting side by side en route from Boston to Lexington, an elderly gentleman and a quiet young lady. The gentleman evidently a visitor to the old historic town and the young lady a resident thereof. As they neared a station, the conductor as usual called out, "Peirce's Bridge." Catching the name the old gentleman, who seemed well posted in local revolutionary lore, said quickly, Oh, yes; "Percy's Bridge, named doubtless after Lord Percy, who probably made a stand at the bridge to check the pursuit of the continentals:" "I think you misunderstand the name," quickly remarked his demure companion, "it is Peirce's Bridge." "Is it?" exclaimed the undaunted epitome of history. "Oh, I see, named after President Frank Peirce."

> One of the special branches of the benevolent work carried on by the Young Men's Christian Union, Boylston street, Boston, for many years, is that of "Rides for Invalids."

Rides for Invalids.

Last year (1882) fourteen hundred and forty-nine persons, inmates of hospitals and ... mes, and from private drives in the suburbs of Boston. In addition to carriage drives, over two thousand harbor excursions and horse-

"When I see the ballot in the hand of

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

It is frequently a subject of wondering remark among visitors to our city durance is already strained! The ef- more would therefore be accomplished that Bostonians should care to leave it fect upon that community would be a for the country than reviving active during the summer time. It is certain disaster worse than that from flood or industries in American ship-yards, and that those of our fashionable folk who likely-very-to find out, you will leave home in May and return in October deprive themselves of the pleasures of home life at a season when the city itself offers more natural attractions than during any other month in the round of the year.—Roxbury Gazette.

Peck's "Bad Boy" is a very humorous creation, one must admit, and many are the readers who hugely enjoy his freaks. Yet we think most people will perceive on reflection that such literature has a vicious tendency, in inculhonor parents, it is certainly not good direction. - Waltham Free Press.

nobody can be absolutely responsible persons or varying interests—even if it be no more than an ordinary familywill have its infelicities or worse. But everything actually shown about the Tewksbury almshouse so far, proves that it has been run by Capt. Marsh for a quarter of a century with fewer mistakes, fewer injustices, fewer inaccura-

One remark of His Excellency in the closing speech on Friday strikes us as remarkable. He had been speaking of the Soldiers' Homes, and he said, "I will not shrink from any investigation of the Soldiers' Homes, but will let the inmates speak for themselves. I will not call a single officer, but will say to my comrades, 'Support your old commander,' and they would clean out this State House so quick it would make your head swim." The old soldiers went to war for the maintenance of the government, and not to please some one man. They cannot be aroused by any one who once commanded them by the cry, "Clean ont Beyond peradventure the State this State House." If the time should Almshouse is thought better of to-day ever come when the Governor desired

"The Mexican people," writes a correspondent, "can teach us many important lessons. Their manner of dealing with the railroads might be follow-The wickedest thing transpiring | ed in the United States with great profit. All of them are under government upervision. It regulates the prices they charge for passengers and freight. If any wrong is committed by the railroad its agents are held responsible and the nearest, one to the aggrieved party is promptly arrested. The concessions to the railroads prescribe that the employees shall be held to be Mexican subjects, and those taking positions upon them accept the conditions of government control and all that it implies. It implies a great deal that is good in the way of preventing any oppression of and extortion from the

Since the 1st of July the trade dollar has come into such disfavor that it no longer passes in this city at par. The brokers are buying them at 85 cents, but Government officers advise parties to keep them, intimating that Congress will at its next session provide some measure for their redemption. According to one of our contemporaries, the trade dollar is intrinsically of more value than the modern silver dollar. The trade dollar contains seven grains more silver than the standard dollar and is a better coin. But Congress never endowed it with legal tender attributes. It was originally coined for use in the Chinese trade, at a time when our currency was paper, as a favor, it is said, to the bonanza silver kings, who wished to find some use for the

We print this week the first number of our twelfth volume. The past eleven years have been eventful ones in the history of our town. They include the death of Cyrus Wakefield, Senior, the check to our rapidly advancing families, were favored with carriage prosperity, and the great panic. Many fortunes have been lost and fair hopes disappointed, and many true men and women have been lost to the town by car tickets were distributed. For this death. Nevertheless, we have greatly (the tenth season) to July 1st, four increased in wealth, population and It is undoubtedly the interest of Eu- hundred and torty-six invalids have business. Many public buildings and ropean powers to monopolize, as far as thus been favored, and in addition private edifices and dwelling houses industries have come into the community, boys have become men, waterworks are being introduced, and in this year of grace we are permitted to hopefully look forward to an era of prosperity far in advance of anything we have previously known in our mumet depression and adversity with patlence, hope and courage, may we re-

sponsible for what appears in its columns; and so if you wish to find out who wrote this or that, make application to this office and you will be very

Americans, above one hundred in num- Wednesday, July 25th, 1883, ber, organized by Dr. Eben Tourjee. of the Conservatory of Music in Boston. and traveling under the arrangements of Messrs. Cargill and Co., arrived at the Midland Grand Hotel on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning, under the conductorship of Mr. John Ripley, who has accompanied them from America, they went to the Metropolitan Tabernacle to hear the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, after cating a disrespect if not actual con- which they had a personal interview with tempt for parents. If it is good to the distinguished preacter, which gave them great satisfaction. Yesterday, after visiting the exhibition of pictures at the to encourage a literature the influence Albert Hall, they were photographed in of which manifestly is in the opposite a group on the steps of the Albert Memorial. This evening two sections of them start for he Continent-one via Paris Nobody is above making mistakes, and the other by way of Belgiam and the Rhine, to be followed by the remainder in a fe v days, visiting Rome, Naples. for the acts of subordinates, and every Vienna, Amsterdam, etc., after which concern involving the care of many they return in September to America.-

> Mr. Hatimon Reed, formerly editor of the Lawrence Eagle, with wife and daughter, are with the above party. They are having a splendid time, we hear.

With its issue of July 5th, the HOUSE TO LET IN LEXILGTON Art Interchange enters upon its season of rest. The business will be cies, and fewer misfeasances, than the eleventh volume. During the five conduct of the executive chamber has years of its publication the journal has grown from a four-page sheet, without illustrations, supplement sheet, or "questions and answers" to one of sixteen pages, with a profusion of illustrations representative of both pictorial and decorative art, and an inquiry department, which, for fullness, accuracy, helpfulness, and diversity of subjects treated, is unrivaled. The fact that the Art Interchange is being enlarged and the sphere of its usefulness more and more extended, is the best possible proof that unexampled prosperity has attended the efforts of the management to stimulate an interest in all forms of art work.

Deaths.

In East Lexington, July 18, Nellie M. Grammell, daughter of Eben and Mary A. Grammell, aged 17 years, 5 months, 12 days.

Where with increased facilities they are sup-

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The editor of the Record alone is rereceive a due amount of courteous attention. - Waltham Record.

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Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred

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To the heirs at law, next of kin, and all othe

executor therein named, and that he may be ex

empt from giving a surety or sureties on his

are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court,

llesex, on the fourth Tuesday of July, next,

hereby directed to give public notice thereof.

by publishing this citation once a week, for

three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Lexington Minut -man, printed at Lexington

And said petitione

J. H. TYLER, Register

Promptly Performed,

at nine o'clock, before noon, to st you have, against the same. An

Properly Planned and

tere said Court.

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Temperance Department.

For the year 1883 this Society must enlarge its sphere of usefulness. Our membership is composed of sensible, practical, and earnest men and women "from all vocations in life who recognize in the community a great evil, destructive of the material and moral welfare of State; and who desire by every means in their power to meet and to stay it. We thunders the opponent of legal suasion. are not blind to its magnitude nor its influence. We appeal to no transient eulieve there must be steady work from the position you so confidently assume. beginning of every year to its end, and in society and in business.'

prevailing in Massachusetts. In the year ness of any kind. The average man gets now before us there are three special a good part of his moral education from points to be enforced.

the true sentiment of the people, as well wrongly educated by law. They are as to take the question out of party poli- thus led to believe it right to do what is tics, and raise it to the realm of con- wrong. Now, sir, if we cannot make science and right, the work of the Consti- men good by law, we can cease to make tutiona! Prohibitory Committee should be bad by law. Let us wipe the license law indorsed, and given our hearty commen- off of all our statute books, and so cease dation.

twenty-one and thirty-five years support | do you say to this? the license system, and that they are not practical total abstainers, that social in short, the persistent continuance of all other towns to follow? educational, moral, and religious meth-

Were it not for all these agencies. which are the moral forces, there would | ly with the traffic. Trade is a social inbe a deluge which nothing could resist. stitution, and society has the right and And yet, with all these, there is an utter power to continue or stop it. The law failure to appreciate, or feel, or use the which prohibits the sale of stinking beef power that still lies inert and unexercised does not prevent a person from eating it. in the hands of every one of us. Indifference is still in the ascendant. There prevails with us all, blunting our influence a general notion that things are welenough. Imagine for one moment what would be the result if every indifferent man and woman became a resolute, outspoken advocate of temperance; if those who, without much thought hitherto, have preferred temperance to intemperance but have not troubled themselves further in the matter, would indeed trouble themselves even if only so far as to make their preference and their opinion a vital productive influence to the extent of influencing our neighbor or friend.

Let us have the reform. In this matchless and golden age, let us wipe out this lingering barbarism of drunkenness, with its gross indecencies, its impulses to crime and poverty, its sickening brutalities and horrors, its subtle destruction of fine manners, of intellectual power, and of moral dignity. I appeal to you not to ally yourselves with any fanaticism, not to indulge in tirades of abuse, but to help with your example, your habits of life and home, your speech and influence, in doing away with a cancer that breeds eighty-five per cent. of our crime, that causes most of our poverty, that endangers life and safety, and that is the foulest sore in the body politic.

So shall you make many a home happier; so brighten the faces of sad and pitiful children; so promote the civilization of your time; and so make the world better. You cannot stop to think, and not resolve to give yourselves, heart and soul to so good a cause and so beneficent a work as that of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. B. R. JEWELL.

--0-"FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE." The above quotation is taken from the New York Herald. It is the advertisement of a dramseller. A first-class liquor store may suggest either the character of the place, or the quantity and character of the work one in it. If we read that a first-class grocery is for sale, we know what that means; it means that only first class articles are kept and that only firstclass people patronize it. But how shall we determine what constitutes a first-class liquor store? First-class liquor, we suppose is the fire-water that does its work the most effectually. If there is any particular result that the dram drinker desires, it is that he may be made drunk. There are said to be seven stages of intoxication; one of these every man desires to reach, who drinks at all. If the effect produced is to characterize the quantity of liquor, then we know what first-class liquor is; it is surely the kind that intoxicates most quickly. But bow shall we determine the status of saloon patrons? In the schools the higher classes are those who have studied the most; in the learned profession the first-class are those whose knowledge and experireputable pursuits of life. If we judge This office is splendidly stocked the patrons of liquor saloons by this rule, with job printing type.

first-class patrons will be those who have been intoxicated most frequently, who have passed through the most drunken brawls, who have beat and abused their families the most and who are the most ragged and filthy. We confess that we are a little mixed up as to what constitutes a first-class liquor store.—Ex.

> ---0---CONSCIENCE AND LAW.

"You can't make men good by law.

I deny it, sir, and call for proof. Your soft head will be covered with gray hair thusiasm or passing excitement. We be before you can succeed in proving the

Now, is not my denial as good as your that the foundations must be laid in busi- affirmation? What will you do about it? ness, in the home, in church, in school. You should have this to think about, viz: We can make men bad by law, and that Already I believe a better sentiment is is what we do when we license wickedthe law of the land. What the law per-1. The enforcement of the laws of the mits he believes is right. When we li-Commonwealth against the liquor traffic; cense the sale of rum we give a powerful and in this work we should co-operate object lesson to such people. We teach with the Citizen's Law and Order League | them it is right to sell whisky if they get 2. That for the purpose of ascertaining a license. Their conscience is thus to have fellowship with evil. Let us put 3. Believing that the great body of the lumselling under the ban of law and so voters of the State between the ages of teach the public that it is wrong. What

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

drinking is more common among women Greeley, Colorado, is one of the many than is generally known, we urge more bright spots of prohibition. Founded unspecial attention to the necessity of sotal der strict temperance principles, it has abstinence. Our youth must be taught been a success from the hour of its plantthe effect of alcohol upon the human sys- ing. Not a drop of liquor can be obtem; and to secure future success, the tained in the town unless sold by a drug dissemination of temperance literature, gist upon a physician's certificate the introduction of the pledge into the Should any landholder violate the provis-Sabbath and public schools, the prepara- ions of the clause contained in his deed, tion of temperance essays in the public it works a forfeiture of his ownership. and Normal schools, the study of temper- The town has 2,550 population, no pau- carpet. We have a few of the ance text-books in schools, the organiza- pers, no city jail, no police magistrate, no tion of total abstinence societies in our poorhouse. As a further evidence they ehurches, the circulation among medical have three newspapers, six churches and a men of Dr. Carpenter's recent address on | fine school house, which cost over \$30,000. the "Physiology of Alcoholics," the edu- If this beneficial result comes from prohication of the public mind by lectures, - bition, will it not be a good example to

> Prohibition has nothing to do with the individual habits of the drinker, but simp-So the law which prevents the sale of adulterated milk and poisoned food does not prohibit any one from using them. A prohibitory liquor law is not a sumptuary law, and the whiskyites know it.

> The sale of liquor has been so long and so bitterly denounced as a crime against the individual, that we have almost failed to perceive that it is a crime against the nation. Good men-temperance menrest in security because they feel that they are safe, and that the curse cannot reach them. Let us not forget that every interest which man holds dear depends upon the government which protects those interests, and let us open our eyes to the fact that rum selling and rum drinking are working national ruin.-Senator Platt, of Conn.



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Mr. H. R. Stevens-Dear Sir: I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and puri-J. L. HANNAFORD, Pastor of Egleston Square M. E. Church.

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O's and after JUNE 25, 1883, trains will run as follows:-LEAVE Boston FOR Prison Station, at

7.05, 9.30, a.m.; 1.45, 4.20, 6.25, ††11.30, p.m. **Returm** at 5.30, 7.20, 8.45, a., m.; 12.35, 4.50, ††9,30p.m. LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass. 8t

7.05, 9.30, a. m.; 1.45, 4.20, 6.25, ††11.30p. m. **Returm** 5.36, 7.25, 8.55, a. m., 12.42, 4.57, ††9.8 p.m. LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 7.05, 9.30,

12.52, 3.45, 5.09, ††9.48 p. m. LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 7.05, 7.40, 8.15, 9.50 a.m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 4.20, 5.20, 5.45, 6.25, 7.45, †10.45 ††11.30, p.m. **Beturn at 5.56**, 7.10, 7.45, 8.08, 8.45, 9.49, 10.30, a.m.; 1.05, 2.05, 3.55,

5.18, 6.15, †9.15, ††10.00, p. m. LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 6.30 7.05 7.40,8.15. 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.45,††11.30 p. m. **Be-turm** >t 6.14, 7.00, 7.27, 7.58, 8.22, 9.00, 9.32, 10.46, a.m.; 1.21, 2.22, 4.10, 5.18, 5.33, 6.30, 6.50, 8.10, †9.31,

LEAVE Boston FOR North Avenue at 6.30. 7.05, 7.40 8.15, 9.30, a.m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20,6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.45, †11.30, p. m. **Re, turn** at 6.20, 7.06, 7.33, 8.27, 10.52, a. m.; 1.26,

6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.15, 9.30, a. m.; 12.20, 1.45, 2.45, 4.20, 4.50, 5.20, 5.45, 6.10, 6.25, 7.05, 7.45, †10.45, †11.30. Return at 6.23, 7.08, 7.35, 8.03, 8.29, 9.07, 9.49, 10.54, a. m. 1.28, 2.30, 4.17, 5.25, 6.58, 8.17, †9.38,

† Wednesdays excepted.

† Wednesdays excepted. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Prison Station at 8.45,

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a.m.; 1.45, 2.45, 4.20, 5.45, 6.25, ††7.45, ††0.45, ††11.30 p. m. **Beturn** at 5,46, 7.00, 7.35, 8.00, 9.07, a. m.;

Bill Hedger was a gardener Who earned his daily meat By toiling zealously all day-His real was hard to beat.

He was a man of tender parts, And thoughtful for his years-E'en when he cut his onions down His eyes would fill with tears.

He was so pit ful and kind He'd dread to cut his lawn; But though he'd never shock his friends, He'd often shock his corn.

A score of car ots oft he'd give To feed a widow's kine; Such gems of charity are rare— Full twenty carats fine.

His wreiched horse could hardly creep, Bill propped him while he grazed; He said he'd have a better steed When his celery was raised.

He'd sometimes cauliflower to him When he had done his work-He loved it stewel in buttermilk, Or boiled with greens and pork

But death at last mowed William down, And they planted him in loam, And gave him for his epitaph-"He found sweet pease at home!"

HIS WIFE.

The sun had just set when I arrived at Somerset station. A whole mile to hills, bathed in the sun's parting glow. dotted the landscape on every side, and over all smiled a tender, brooding sky. What keen enjoyment the anticipation of a summer all alone with my best dreams to you, Miss Ellis." friend had afforded me-and now I was almost there. There was the house; old, brown and many-roomed, and most of the rooms on the ground floor. Grandmother herself had be n the architect of the establishment.

An enthusiastic lover of nature was this old lady of seventy years. Yes, there she was! I caught a glimpse of her white sleeve on the win low-sill. I would walk softly in and surprise her. How exquiste the taste of this presiding genius! Heliotrope, mignonette and white roses! Grandmother's rose bushes were the envy of the whole neighborhood. Shy little violets bordered the graveled walk leading to the low door-stone, and over beyond, in grandmother's pet field, millions of yellow-hearted daisies nodded and beckoned to the soft evening breeze. Avoiding the treacherous pebbles, I cut quietly across to the front door, stealing with cat-like tread through the long, narrow hallway, and entering the sitting room on my tip toes. Wonderful victory! Twice before had I tried this wonderful dodge, and each time had the old turkey gobbler betraved me. Where was he on this occasion; and why, when I really need his services, did he not prove my friend? Softly, softly, only a step or two more. The sensation of the next minute wasn't anything to speak of; I mean by that it was indescribable. The back of grandmother's big armchair quite hid the occupant, and nothing doubting, I made with great dexterity for grandmother's eyes. I found the eyes, but they didn't belong to grandmother. I knew that before their saucy owner had imprisoned my hands.

"Who is it?" said he, like one first awakening from a sleep, "Let me guess. The fingers are too little for Madge, and too long to belong to Sarah !" I found my tongue then. I would

not wreach my hands away. That would be rudeness; for he evidently supposed them the property of some intimate friend.

"Please release me," I said; and then, as he rose quickly-apparently surprised by the voice of a stranger— I added, rather ludicrously, I suppose, for the tall fellow in the shirt sleeves laughed right heartily, "I thought you were grandmother?"

Never was taken for an old lady before," he answered, with provoking nonchalance; and then added, as he hastily threw on a dressing-gown, what do you think about it now?" "I think I should like to know

where grandmother is, and-"

"And what am I doing here?" he interrupted, with another laugh "Your grandmother has gone to spend the evening with a sick neighbor. I belong to the next house—or rather am visiting my sister. She was unexpectedly telegramed away, and as I have been ill, and am not quite well enough to take care of myself in the absence of a housekeeper, your blessed grandmother offered to look out for me until my sister's return. My name is David Alcott, and yours, I take it, is Miss Susan Ellis." And then we shook hands.

That evening marked a new era in my life. I was comfortable, as was always the case at grandmother's, and I was happy too—happie: than I had ever been before. What it meant was of no sort of consequence to me then. but enjoyed to the utmost the strange entertainment fate and placed before Mr. Alcott showed where grandther had left the strawberries after tea, and then I skimmed a pan of norning's milk, and prepared my

You have been to tea, of course?" inquired of the gentleman, who had again taken up his book.

ries, if you can spare me some." So hasced that he drew a chair up to little round table, proving a most | Lorchen?"

esting companion. lone, watching for grandmother.

read to, I will do my best."

"And there is nothing I am fonder of," I answered, and followed him into the house.

pointing to a table quite overlaid with books. "Something of hers," I replied, pick-

at random, and I will read there.' I laughingly assented, and placed

"But why do you go?" said the lady, as both sat under the yew, And her eyes were o ive in their depths, as the kraken beneath the sea blue.

"Because I fear you," he answered; "be-cause you are far too fair, And able to strangle my soul in a mesh of

your golden nair.

pleasant now." mother, entering just here. "I felt and there it remained until we arrived sure you had come when I saw the at healquarters, a little round bun h of

light;" and no pet last chill, a baby, core's and knuckles. dear dead father's mother.

said the old lady, reproachfully, after should be set. changed a bit since she last saw me. mortal enemy asked, inquisitively. "But how could I?" he asked, with "Lorchen," replied David. a comical gesture in my direction.

walk in the pleasantest part of the worse for it to-morrow," said she; eigner. pleasantest country in the world! Soft | "and now to bed with you this

> said the gentleman, with a rare smile, struck the pat's leading to the road, obeying in-tantly; "and pleasant and in less than an hour was home

"Nice boy that," sa'd grandmother, room. as the door closed.

"Boy?" I repeated.

"Yes, boy!"

"He is twenty-five years old if he is a day.'

and what are you but a girl, I should the back of the lolling-chair his dressinquire? Four weeks ago there didn't ing-gown. I could not turn my eyes anybody round here think he'd ever without beholding fresh evidences of get out again. The doctors gave him his precious personality. What should up, and his sister was almost crazy; I do? I could not leave until grandbut the fever turned, and he went to mother returned. Such a blow as that sleep and slept two days steadily, and I felt sure the old-lady would never when he woke up he was as bright as a button."

days. He had overexcited himself, threw myself upon the lounge, and and the result was solitude for this buried my head in the pillow-the length of time. I roamed the fields, pillow upon which his head reclined and haunted the woods, read, wrote so often—the head I had so foolishly and thought. I never did so much called mine. After awhile tears rethinking in so short a space of time, lieved the heated brain, and I fell with such unsatisfactory results.

"Where under the sun have you Sue, and you look like a fright. I wife! have wanted you-mor'n your worthfor the last three hours.'

"What are you making, grand-" Panada."

"How many quarts of this stuff does your patient consume, Mr. Ell s. in the course of twenty-four hours?"

"That is according to his appetite, Miss Saucebox," said a rich voice at my elbow; and there stood Mr. Alcott. 'They've sent for me up to Jones'. They think the baby is dying." broke n grandmother, while I stood blushing like an embarrassed school-girl. "And I want you to keep house and take care of him while I go up a while

and see if I can do anything to help them." And the provoking old lady tripped away as composedly as if it were the most commonplace thing in the world for a young lady to be left with the care of an invalid, and the said invalid a man and a stranger. A few minutes sufficed to place me entirely at my ease, and no veteran hos-What wonderful pictures he drew me than ever and perspire more profusedly.

poppies and ivy. weeks of this dolce far niente life-

There is no good of life but love-but love!

from love-Love gilds it, gives it worth. I knew as well as the queen and poor Constance what there was in life worth living for-what love meant. Not one word was spoken between us I did not stop to analyze my sensations, of the one subject that all-engrossed us, and yet I knew that his heart was as irrevocably in my possession as was mine in his.

> One day, when he was fully well, we attended a little picnic in the grove down the road.

"We'll have a good time to-day, Lorchen," he said, as we made our prearations in the morning. "I will take out my scrap-book, and when the "Yes, but I should like a few straw-berries, if you can spare me some." So we'll wander off by ourselves, and enjoy after our own fashion-won't we,

"Lorchen " How that word In an hour or more after our little thrilled me! and how it epitomised for alcoholic stimulants. Twelve al was over, I sat on the door-stone the tender purity of his regard for

you indoors. If you are fond of being wood and gall, as well as its honeyed FROM BELLE TO BEGGAR. sweetness

A party of friends—David's friends -came down from the city, and as we were walking slowly into the grove "Make your selection," he said, they came upon us from the depot road. I had David's arm. It was my arm—I knew it—and we should walk that way forever. Greetings and ining up an edition of Mrs. Browning. troductions were over. Shall I ever "All right! now to please me, open forget the face of that man who aimed straight for my soul with his poisoned arrow? Walking up to David's side, my foreinger plump on Lord Walter's with a contemptible familiarity, he

"Saw your wife last week, Dave." "Ah," replied my companion, per_ fectly at his ease.

"Coming down in the 3 o'clock train, if possible."

"Good," replied David; and then followed inquiries about various friends "Please don't go on," I interrupted. in a thoroughly cool and self-possessed "I like the poem, but someway it isn't manner. It seemed to me that my heat stopped beating. The hand on "I thought as much," said grand- his arm involuntarily clenched itself,

was ever more welcomed than I by my "You won't be gone long, Lorchen?" inquired David, as I moved away, os-"You premised me. David, you tensibly to help the committee of arwould certainly go to bed at 8 o clock," rangements to decide where the tables

having satisfied herself that I hadn't "What's that you call her?" my

"Why, that's a Dutch name, isn't "Well, I hope you won't be any the it? I thought she looked like a for-

I heard no more, waited for no more, but watched my opportunity, and "Dear old Vagrant, good-night," when sure that no eyes were upon me, again in Grandmother Ellis' sitting-

"Oh! grandmother! grandmother! What misery has your terrible indiscretion brought me!" I groaned aloud —for grandmother had gone away to spend the day. There at the foot of "What of that? You are twenty, the lounge were his slippers—there on rally from. I must suffer and keep it to myself, and get away at the earliest I did not see my new friend for two possible moment. In my agony I asleep. I dreamed that I was in the water. I could not stir. Huge waves been all this afternoon?" said grand- threatened to submerge me. Just mother, as at sunset the second day I beyond on the bank, almost within dragged into the kitchen porch. "You speaking distance, stood David, a have torn a great slit in your dress, beautiful woman by his side—his

> "David! David! take hold of my hand! Don't you see I'm sinking?" I cried out in my terror.

"Wake up, Lorchen! wake up!" said a familiar voice at my side. "Here are my hands, dear. They are both yours-not one, Lorchen, but both. Do you understand that?"

"But, David-but--" "But what? Can it be that my little brown bird was scared home be-

"Because of your wife," I managed to say, with his face close to mine. "It was my chum he meant, Lorchen! That's what we always call them at college. I'll get a divorce from that fellow, dear, if you will

promise to be my own real wife?" And I did.—Belgravia.

How to Keep Cool.

Said a New York physician to a Morning Journal reporter.

It is supposed by most persons that pital nurse was ever more comp sedly if they bathe in cold water, drink iced exacting than I in my new role. lemonade, ginger ale, ice-water, etc., Grandmother's orders were explicit: sleep with a thin coverlet over them, David musn't think of such a thing as | eat cold dinners and rub their faces reading aloud, and he must lie on the with their pocket handkerchiefs every lounge in the sitting-room until she re- few moments that they will be cool, or, turned. Such an evening as that was! I at least, as comfortable as the weather read to him out of Auerbach—and this will permit. Now this is all wrong. took us naturaly to the Rhine—and then A cold drink makes one feel exceedingly found that my companion had traveled comfortable for a few moments, and among all my favorite European cities. then the individual will feel warmer

of the Campagna, the Coliseum and | The best way to keep cool is as folthe Forum! How exquisite was the lows: Do not drink any ice-water, play of the moonlight on the Sabine take only one glass of soda or lemonmountains, and how charmingly pic- ade a day; est a warm dinner, but do turesque the sketch of the old Roman not eat quite as much as you want; ramparts, in some places bare and take hot coffee or tea for breakfast, black with age, with here and there just as you do in winter; sleep with a patches of scarlet and green made of very light gauze blanket over you in the night, and take a sponge bath in Grandmother came all too soon. She tepid salt water before retiring. This never was unwelcome before. Six makes the body cool and keeps mosquitos away, do not wear a heavy hat or a tight collar, wear light flannels. low-cut shoes, carry an umbrella, and What else looks good is s me shade flung above all do not rub your face too often, because the action only heats the skin to a greater degree and makes you perspire more freely. If this advice is strictly followed you will be cooler and healthier.

Effect of Tobacco on Boys.

Dr. G. Decaisne has had in his charge thirty-eight youths, from nine to fifteen years of age, who are addicted to smoking, and has made known some interesting results concerning the effects of tobacco upon these boys. The extent to which tobacco was used varied, and the effects were of course unequal, but were very decided in twenty-seven cases. With twenty-two of the boys there was disturbance of circu'ation, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, sluggishness of intellect, and to some extent a craving patients suffered from bleeding of the nose, ten had constant nightmare, four You needn't expect her before 9 Oh! day of heartache and agony indescilock. I wish I could sit here with scribable!

Oh! day long to be remembered! had ulcerated mouths, and one became a victim of consumption. The symptoms were most marked in the young. toms were most marked in the young "And why not?" I asked.

"Because I am still in quarantine.

"Because I am still in quarantine.

"Because I might make it pleasant for steeped in? Ay! love has its worm
steeped in? Ay! love has its worm
were cured within a year.

CAREER OF A WOMAN ONCE EN-GAGED TO SALMON P. CHASE.

of the Revolution Wandering from Place to Place in Quest of Bread.

A recent letter from Olean, N. Y., to the Philadelphia Press tells the following story: While in New York the other day

your correspondent noticed a grayhaired woman begging at the foot of that the sunshine predominates. the steps leading to the Fourteenth street station of the Sixth avenue when they think those around them elevated road. A gentleman who was do not know their real characters. with me said that the woman's name was Lucy E. Maclem, and that she ple, and sometimes, when we are beset And tells it to pause as it wanders away, was a person of literary tendencies.

Residents of this place recognize in its stead. Be careful, then, that your the name a singular and unhappy wo- habits are of the very best. man well known here, whose strange actions have caused much comment. Her mania for bustles is a prominent characteristic of her wardrobe. In stones gradually cement together. No To wipe from its face the dust of the town dark calico dress, with a long full skirt and a waist of a style in vogue twenty or twenty-five years ago. She is tall and in other days doubtless or to tread awry and strain your leg; graceful.

She was the daughter of Captain Maclem, who served in the Revolution- | your judgment. And this rule, if ary war, and who afterward moved carefully observed in all your deportwith his family to Ohio, and from there ment, will be a mighty security to you to Springville, Erie county, in this in your undertakings. State. Lucy Maclem and her sister The most agreeable of all compan- All the rainbow hues that he loves best Sara moved from there about twenty-lions is a simple, frank man, without five years ago to this place. When the any high pretentions to an oppressive Are filled with the holy mother-love two girls were young Lucy was a great greatness; one who loves life and un- (That is nearest kin to the angels above belle, was very pretty, talented and derstands the use of it ; obliging, alike gay, and her admirers were many, at all hours, above all, of a golden The light is gilding the tall tree to; s She wrote poetry of some merit, as the temper, and steadfast as an anchor. That are laden with myriads of sparkling pages of Graham, Godey and the For such a one we gladly exchange Knickerbocker testified. One of her the greatest genius, the most brilliant best pieces was a satire on a school- wit, the profoundest thinker. master, who in some manner had given her offense. It had a great run in the newspapers of that day. She had a wide correspondence with men of letters and, among others, with Mr. arrived in New York, and who is the

this that her friends noticed that her | Castro replied: actions were very strange. She manifested more and more crazy impulses, women, however, they would like to." until finally she became hopelessly insane. For twenty years she has wancharity of her sister Sara.

Some of Lucy's habits are very banks of this city, continually inquiring | neads." for remittances that never came. Finally she gave this up and took to bor- wives?" like manner and ask for the loan of fusal had no effect, as she would re- favor." turn next day with an apology and a similar request. She has frequently nettes?" been to New York and several years. ago she went to Washington to see certain members of Congress about a subsidy which she claimed she was entitled to as an authoress. It is a mystery how she obtained money for all her travels. Some say she did not use any money at all, but trusted to the gallantry of conductors not to put | monds." her off their trains between the stations, and when she had gone as far as possible on one train she would

Some of her vagaries are shown by don't last a great while.' an incident that happened here five or six years ago. Theodore Tilton was to lecture one evening, and she took her that they decline from want of healthstand at the foot of the stairs awaiting | ful exercise." his coming. When he appeared, in company with several men, she went toward him, touched him on the shoul-

der and said: "Mr. Tilton, I want you to pay me

the money you owe me." Tilton was so astonished that for he was indebted to her.

long enough," she replied, "and now I want you to pay me for it."

New York's Most Interesting Widow. The most interesting widow in America is Mrs. Hemersly, says a metropolian letter writer. She is tall, erect and singularly impressive in bearing. Her carringe can be no better described than to say it is that of a West Point military man, softened by reproduction in the other sex. That is to say, she was a happy medium between stiff dignity and pliant grace. She had a very pretty, if not abeautiful, face, but it was her high breeding that distinguished her above all others of equal comeliness. She might have been the aristocratic heroine stepped out from a conventional society novel. She is the daughter of Commodore Price, of the United States navy. She is in rearing and character all that her demeanor promises, and a widow at thirty, with \$5,000,000.

Japanese Dwarf Trees. The dwarf trees are often planted in bronze vases, with huge peonies and grotesque rock-work for the decoration of a room. One of the ancient emperors is said to have carried a little old pine tree about with him in his carriage when he traveled. They and the factitious scenery of the gardens furnish the subjects of the Japanese landscape artists, who, like the Chinese, sekiom go to nature directly. Most of the curious and unnatural forms that

WISE WORDS.

The untruthful man makes a poor Of the mantle of night, and with tints of gold companion and a worse friend.

Illumines the skies; Never despair of finding a lady in a And as he beckoned his myriad hosts An Authoress and a Daughter of an Officer cabin or too confident of finding one in The night with its weird and spectral ghosts a mansion. Before him ff es.

> Out of man's sight: If you count the sunny and cloudy And the serpent crawls with a hissing sound days of the whole year you will find Back to his caverns under the ground,

DAWN.

The dawn fits from somber fold

To await the night How people deceive themselves He speeds the wird, with i's murmurs of

rest. To awaken the robins within their nest,

And bid them sing; by a multiplicity of cares, may a t in To caress the leaves and the flowere's gay, And their perfumes fling.

> He sees a lily, with low bent head, Drooping and witherel and almost dead, Out in the street.

With their silvery feet.

The breath of the flowers and the early morn Touches a mother whose child, new y-born, Lies on her breast.

Shellooks through the vine-wreathed window-At the glittering drops of falling rain,

Filled with rest. And he spreads on the face of the little guest

And the mother's eyes And a sweet surprise.

One feecy cloud Floats like a ship in the distance away, And the dawn making room for the full-

grown day, Lies in his shroud.

-Effice M. Land.

HUMOR OF THE DAY. A thunderstorm is a high-toned

A laughing stock—A collection of

A hog may be considered a good mathematician when it comes to square Watermelons are here and the popu-

lation will soon double up.—New York People should inform themselves

side of the fence while you do it .-We are told that last year nearly 400 persons were killed by the wind in this

country. This is probably a mild way of informing us that they were talked to death.—Statesman. "Sponge underclothing is the latest sensation," writes a fashion scribe. It is nothing new. Tailors sponge every-

thing, and fashionable young men sponge the tailors.—Picayune. A Syracuse soda fountain exploded the other day, breaking a young man's leg and his jaw. We have always tried to impress the female mind with the fact that the blame things were

loaded.—Hartford Post. An exchange informs its readers that servant girls are flocking to China. American servant girls Elways were death on that kind of crockery. China needs to keep her weather eye open or the domestic may succeed in breaking

her.—Statesman. A Los Angeles rancher has raised a pumpkin so large that his two children use a half each for a cradle. This may seem very wonderful in the rural districts, but in this city three or four full-grown policemon have been found asleep on a single beat.—San Francisco

Mr. Bergh, the S. P. C. A. man, says it is cruelty to animals to catch fish with a hook. There wouldn't be much fun in fishing if a man had to dive under the water and hold chlorofrom to a fish's nose until it became unconscious, and then hit it on the head with a hammer.—Norristown Herald.

In North Brazil there are no professional dressmakers, the finest ladies usually making their own costumes. When a man buys his wife a two-dollar dress he doesn't have to give her ten dollars to get it made. There are some things in North Brazil worthy of imitation in this country.—Norristown Herald.

A young man dressed in the highest of fashion and with a poetic turn of mind, was driving along a country road and, upon gazing at the pond which skirted the highway, said: "Oh, how I would like to have my heated head in those cooling waters!" An Irishman, overhearing the exclamation. immediately replied: "Bedad, you might have it there and it wouldn't sink."—Pretzel's Weekly.

Lucky Lawyer.

An Austin lawyer caught a tramp in his office stealing some law books, which the latter intended to pawn. Seizing the intruder by the collar, the lawyer exclaimed:

"You scoundrel, I'll have you tried and sent to the penitentiary.

"Let go my neck, colonel. If you are going to have me tried, I reckon I had better engage you for my lawyer, as you have the luck to be on hand,"-Siftings. .

On the Market.

"Well what is the best thing on the market this morning," inquired Jones of his youthful partner the other

The young man deliberately scratched his head and replied:

There are three women at Somerset, Ky., who are mothers of fifty children.

It is at night, you may take my word for it that he was telling you the unadulterated truth, and no discount to change is a nice young lady."—Irrepressible.

Harsh words have frequently He sends the breath of the morning air alienated a child's feelings and crushed | To drive the wolf to his tangled lair, out all love of home.

Habit is almost as strong as princi-

The rich depend on the poer, as well as the poor on the rich. The world is but a magnificent building; all the He sends the raindrops tenderly down one subsists by himself alone.

As in walking it is your greatest care not to run your foot upon a nail, so let it be in all the affairs of human life, not to flurt your mind or offend

The Bultan's Harem. A Turk sh gentleman who recently

son of N. de Castro Bey, private coun-She became acquainted with the late | sel to the sulfan, told a reporter some Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase in the interesting things about the harem of bloom of her youth, and the friendship the son of the sun. The first question established terminated in an engage- asked by the reporter was suggested affair. ment of marriage. Correspondence by a habit which is by no means concontinued between the two for some fined to American ladies, but is uni- good jokes. - Boston Courier. time, when suddenly the letters ceased. versal throughout the feminine world. The reason of this Lucy would never He wanted to know if the ladies of disclose, but it was not very long after the harem flirted, to which Mr. de root. "No; they can't. Like all other

"Why can's they?"

"Their religion compels them to dered aimlessly, dependent upon the hide their face whenever they meet a about the tariff. It is every man's man. If they happen to be met with- duty.—Picayune. out a veil they will gather up one of To wash a mule safely, do it with a singular. For years she haunted the their skirts and throw it over their garden hose, and stand on the other "Where does the sultan obtain his Pak.

rowing, or trying to borrow, small "From Circassia and a certain part sums of money. Her usual manner of Asia. These countries are noted was to enter a store when the pro- for the beauty of their women, and the prietor was most busily engaged, sultan has emissaries stationed there to apologize for her intrusion in a ladv- make selections and importations. The governments of these countries often from twenty-five cents to \$2. Never send portly young women to the sultan more than that and never less. A re- as presents to obtain his good will and

"Are the women blondes or bru-

"Brunettes."

"Do they ever bleach their hair?" "Oh, yes. Blondes are so scarce that they are in great demand, and the women use a plant for turning their hair vellow.'

"What is the color of their eyes?" "Black as jet and as bright as dia-"Are they petite or large?"

"Small of stature, but very plump. When young they are really the handpatiently await the arrival of the next. somest women in the world, but they "They fade, do they?"

"Ye: Their lives are so luxurious "What do they do?"

"Sit on low divans under bright canopies and smoke cigarettes and drink strong coffee." "How do they dress?" "In loose, bright garments. They

dress in the Turkish style, but are some time he was unable to say any- adopting the European fashions as thing, but at length asked her for what much as possible. The sultan has often issued debrees against the adop-"You have been using my lecture tion of European tastes, but the women don't care about the dress nowadays, and when on the street many of them wear high Freich heels and bustles. They always wear white muslin veils, however, which add much to the seductiveness of their general appear-

ance." "How do the ladies wear their fin-

ger nails?" "They bleach them red, and have them cut short. The nails are short, I suppose, because they are afraid their tempers might jet the better of them,' and Mr. de Castro stroked his mustache and laughed heartily.

A Busy Man.

Mr. Blinn hal been coming in late for several nights and reporting to his wife that he was busy until midnight. Her suspicions were aroused, however, and she interviewed one of his companions without telling him who she

"You know Mr. Blinn?" she asked. "Oh, yes, madame, quite well. He is a particular friend of mine." "You have been with him a good

deal of late?"

"Yes, every night."

"He is quite busy at night now, isn't he?" "He has been very busy, indeed,

we see on Japanese ware and screens | go.ng home, and I assure you, madame. and so forth are the inventions of the a busier man I haven't seen for a long gardeners, and not of their brother time. If he has told you he was busy

The Paterson locomotive shops have shead.

furnace.

affected by the cholera of fowls. M. Nordenskjold maintains that the

polar regions, being always seen when the sun is below the horizon and when the moon is invisible.

sium permanganate and osmic acid.

the genuine precious topaz, remarkable returned to his cabin, and after a vain for size and charness, have been found attempt to get the sentence changed to sunshades of printed satinette to match near Pike's Peak, Mr. R. T. Cross a more honorable manner of death he asserts that the stone which is cut in resigned himself to his fate, which he Colorado and sold as topaz to tourists met with great fortitude. Some days bright red. is not topaz at all, but simply smoky after the event the king, who had been quartz, or the cairgorm stone of Scot- for an afternoon's cruise on a Sicilian neckband of dress and is now edged

Every bread-maker has observed that the temperature at which her dough is kept while rising has a decided influence upon its quality. If it is kept warm so that the process of fermentation goes on rapidly, the bread will be whiter and tenderer than if it is allowed to rise in a low temperature. The little yeast plant with the long name flourishes best at a temperature of about seventy-two degrees and when it has abundance of sugar to feed upon. If no sugar is put into the dough the plant converts the starch of the grain into sugar and feeds upon

A Rich Man Dies of Starvation.

followed the advice, but found himself no better. He went to another doctor. and after being examined was informed that he must avoid all kinds of fresh meats also. This did not do him any good, as he thought, and he went to another doctor, who highly approved of the advice which had previously been given, and further warned him against all kinds of pastry, likewise shellfish, including oysters and clams. 'The best thing for you is a milk diet,' said this doctor; so Jones lived wholly upon milk. Not feeling himself any better, he went to another doctor, who cautioned him to avoid milk, above all things, if he wanted to get well. This reduced Jones to a diet of cold water and fresh air, and finding himself no better upon this regimen, he went to another doctor who urged him to beware of drinking too much water and being too much in the air. This last advice cut off the last of Jones' article of diet, and he died of starvation, as I have told you."—Somerville Journal.

A New Hand. The last of May, 1882, Simon Snyder, who was working in a planing mill at Portsmouth, O., had his hand so badly lacerated in the machinery that amputation was necessary. The hand was buried in Mr. Snyder's garden. Two weeks after, upon the mound which the little twelve-year-old daughter of the injured man had made over the severed hand, grew a small fungus-I ke plant in the exact shape of a human hand. The Portsmouth (O.) Blade called attention to the wonder, and gave a full description of it. Hundreds of citizens visited Mr. Snyder to see this freak of nature. All were interested. Those who tried to understand it were mystified, and the superstit ous were sure it was some portent of evil. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder removed to Conesville, Louisa county, Iowa, two months ago, and brought the fingers with them preserved in alcohol. Mr. C. E. Harrison, of the Brady street pharmacy, brought the curiosity to Davenport. Mr. Harrison tried to prevail upon Mrs. Snyder to man who thinks of going to Europe give it to the Academy of Sciences, but and has leisure to peruse it, but for the she has not yet consented.

The fingers are of a dark brown color, the thumb and fingers approach door and will soon be into the parlor to nearly the exact form, and perhaps the queerest part of it is that the forefinger is shorter than it should be. Mr. Snyder lost the forefinger of that hand to travel, he travels at once, without two years before the amputation. The little finger was broken off by accident and shows that the inside of the fingers is white. Cases are on record where roots and vegetable growth have taken the place and shape of buried objects of a perishable nature by absorption and growth contemporaneous with decay, but this was an exterior development.—Davenport (Icwa) Ga-

How the Dead Followed the King. In 1871, writes a correspondent, I was at Naples when an Italian cororders for upward of 200 engines vette, the Amirale Caracciolo, was launched at Castellamare. The vessel The consumption of China-grown teal was christened by the Countess Teresa ras fallen off 9,000,000 pounds in five Caracciolo, the daughter of the chief of the elder branch of the Caraccioli. Sir William Siemans says the sun's I was staying at Naples as the guest heat is not greatly above that of a blast of the young lady's father, and I heard skirt is the popular country suit for from him a very remarkable story con- small boys. There can be little or no doubt that | nected with the death of the unfortuthe eggs of hens while undergoing the nate officer in honor of whose memory process of incubation are liable to be the vessel was named. The circumstances which led to the execution of Prince Francesco Caracciolo in 1799 Aurora is a permanent phenomenon in therefore, that he was condemned by a court marshal composed of Sicilian officers to be hanged at the yard-arm of the flag-ship for bearing arms In an article published by Dr. R. against his lawful sovereign. When tumes, Koch it is asserted that the only sub- the official communication of the findstances worthy the name of disin- ing and the sentence of the court was of the dress, and are mounted on thick fectants are chlorine, bromine, iodine. brought to the prince, he was explain- oaken sticks, with handles studded mercuric chloride and, perhaps, potas- ing the names and uses of the various | with gold. paits of the rigging to some young The extent of the coking coal region | Neapolitan nobleman who happened to in Pennsylvania is estimated at 69,673 be on board the ship. A glance at the acres, and the number of coke ovens at letter was sufficient to show him its 10,050. In addition, the section of contents. He showed no sign of 3,000 more has been decided on, and emotion, but requested the officer some are now in the course of con- who brought the dispatch to wait Although three or four crystals of his explanations. This being done he

for a few minutes while he finished was perfectly calm. There was, in- of front of waist a finger's length. came near it was easy to distinguish fan. that it was the body of a man in : n upright attitude, as if treading water; and very soon the king was able to recognize the features of Admiral Caracciolo. His eyes were opened and seemed to be fixed on the

king, and except for its ghastly pallor the face was unchanged. The "So Jones is deal," said one Somer- explanation was simple. After being ville man to another, the other day, submerged for some days the body had "Yes, poor fellow," was the reply, become so buoyant that the weights "he's gone." "What did he die of?" attached to the feet were not suffiinquired the first speaker. "Starva- ciently heavy to keep it under water; tion," was the answer. "Starvation! but they retained it in an upright po-Good gracious, the man was worth sition, and it was drawn along by the \$50,000." "I know that; nevertheless current created by the movement of he died of starvation. I'll tell you the ship. It is easy to imagine the how it was: Jones was always fancy- horror of Ferdinand at what he being that there was something the mat- lieved to be an apparition from another ter with him; so he went to a doctor world. When at length it was ex- dinners. The Valenciennes flounces one day and had himself examined, plained to him what had happened, he cover the front of the skirt and the By the earnest solicitation of a friend I comand the doctor informed him that he gave orders that a boat belowered and bodice is half low, pointed back and had kidney disease, and besides taking | that the corpse be brought on board | front with Valenciennes sleeves. The medicine must diet himself. Said the and taken to Naples for Christian neck is filled in with gathered lace. doctor: 'You must avoid all kinds of burial. But the superstitious Sicilians salt meats, salt fish, potatoes, cabbage dared not obey the royal command, and vegetables of every kind.' Jones and the ship, drawing in its wake the upright body of the admiral, sailed slowly into the Bay of Naples. Here a boat's crew was obtained from an English man-of-war, who took the admiral's body ashore, where it was deposited in his own palace, and at length received the last rites of the

A different version of the story is given in Southley's "Life of Nelson." I have related the traditional account preserved in the family of the admiral exactly as it was told me by its chief.

The Education of Children.

Louise Alcott, who has written so charmingly and suggestively of the education of children, has now a chance to put her theories into practics. When her sister Mary died in Paris she left a little daughter, whom Louise has adopted and will educate in accordance with her plan of bringing up children. This plan she states as follows:

"Health comes first, and an early knowledge of truth, obedience and self-control; then such necessary lessons as all must learn, and later such accomplishments as taste and talent lead her to desire; a profession or trade to fall back upon in time of need, that she may not be dependent or too proud to work for her bread. No late hours or unwholesome pleasures and dress, no mixing of school and flirtation, but simple amusements, daily duties, and a purpose in life to keep them girls at heart, even while preparing for the work and happiness of woman.'

This is quite different from the education of the fashionable girl of the period, or the heroines produced by the Henry James school of novelists; but it may be the harbinger of the new-fashioned girl, it is to be boped a great improvement upon the last gen. eration, who have been educated up to fashions and follies.—Troy Times.

How to Travel.

An exchange has an article on "How to travel." It will do very well for the young man that has just been informed that her father has come in the back see what is going on there with the light turned down, there is no time to read a half-column for directions how stopping to purchase a ticket or get his baggage properly checked.—Lowell

The best and highest pleasures are those we evolve, not those which we receive. Faithful and honest work does, it is true, bring competence, friends, respect, perhaps fortune, or fame, or honor; but it does much more than this. It develops our Vermont was at first called New Connectient, and took its present name in 1791, when it was admitted into the Union.

powers, strengthens our characters, cheers our spirits, gives us self-respect, enhances our value and infuse an interest in life of which nothing can deprive us.

FASHION NOTES.

The French are not fitting the sleeves as high on the shoulders as for-

Braided crowns of gilt galloon and velvet still appear in many of the small

A wool jersey with a sa h and kilt

Little bonnets of white lace and black velvet are very becoming and effective for coaching.

Many colored straw Milans are trimmed very simple with plaitings of Alencon lace and narrow ribbon.

Scotch plaid glace silk of very dark colors are used in combination with surah and cashmere for semi-dress cos-

Sun umbrellas are to match the color

The high novelty in wa'king-suits in Paris is a combination of fine black cashmere and white moire on white

Ottoman silk. The requisite dash of yellow in a white toilet is sometimes given by wearing an amber necklace and amber

bracelets, or with yellow topaz jewelry. It is fashionable to wear very large costumes of the same; the large fan is also made to correspond, or else it is

Ru hing is again worn inside the ship of war outside the bay, was re- with the finest of lace, either flat turning to Naples in the evening. It | Val nciennes, Oriental or Pompawas a moonlight night, and the sea dour. The ruche often trims the edge

deed, so little wind that it was difficult Fans of tinted ostrich feathers, to steer the vessel. The king was sit- mounted on tortoise-shell, are still the ting in the balcony of the stern cabin, height of style for evening dress. They watching the sea, when suddenly he are oval in shape, and usually have a became aware that something was brilliantly-plumaged bird, or a cluster following the ship. As the object of lilies or roses set in the center of the

> The most fashionable of the white toilets worn this summer, instead of being relieved by the usual colors of continued use affords very encouraging rerose-color, blue or mauve, will be enlivened by the newer shades of French terra cotta, tea rose, shrimp pink, and

the front gauged on the shoulders and at the waist. Below this it forms full paniers that sweep away to each side, drape the hips, and meet in a large bow on the back.

White sicilionne dresses trimmed with white Valenciennes lace are the most charming toilets for young ladies to wear at summer weddings and

A Mass of Bloom.

The fashion of bedding plants of different colors in carpet patterns has been developed in English gardens under conditions of warmth and moisture which are unknown in this climate, says an exchange. In the short, hot and dry summers of the United States, striking effects in this formal and artificial style of planting have not yet been attained, but every year the florists are sending out new plants obtained by careful hybridizing and selection, with a view to produce varieties with bright-hued foliage and fast colors under our trying sun. It is in stylish summer resorts that the lawns are most profusely ribboned, embroidered and emblazoned with floral bravery of this sort. From Newport comes the account that 20,000 plants of a single variety have been ordered for one mass of color on the grounds of a swell villa. The shortest name yet invented for any one of these 20,000 specimens is a ternanthera parychoides major, but all this name has not yet discouraged this little plant from gleaming very brightly in crimson and gold. The casual statement that the bed of alternantheras will cost \$2,000 adds a slightly prosic and commercial flavor to the story, but then decorations of this class are more widely appreciated when they are known to be expensive.

Thinking Aloud in Church.

One of our churches has a somewhat eccentric parishioner, who often affords the congregation much amusement. He has a habit of expressing his thoughts aloud when very much in earnest, never mind where he may be. His entire unconsciousness of having thought aloud is irresistibly funny. Last Sunday a late comer at church—a young lady with voluminous skirts-sought to pass him to get a seat. As she did so she carried the gentleman's hat, which was on the floor, some distance. It happened during a pause in the service, when there came, slowly and distinctly, and with an earnestness worthy of the preacher, that unconscio s ejaculation: "Now-wherein-the-name-of-the-Lord-isthat girl taking my hat?"-Newport (R. I.) Letter.

A tourist leaning out of a nook, Fell on his head near a brook, The hurt he received St. Jacobs Oil relieved, And he says it cured "like a book." Great oaks from little acorns spring, Great aches the little toe-corns bring; But for every corn That ever was born

St. Jacobs Oil is just the thing. A shopkeeper having had a stormy discussion with his better-half, put the shutters up and affixed the foll ing notice: "Closed during alterca-

How can you remain a sufferer from dys-epsia when worse cases than yours are being ared by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but offtimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-Coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks when taken in time. By druggists.

A FIRKIN of butter weighs fifty-six pounds Liver disease, headache and constipation. caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A BARREL of pork weighs 200 pounds.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back ache and "dragging down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

A BARREL of flour weighs 196 pounds. GARFIELD, Iowa.-Dr. A. T. Henak says: Once using Brown's Iron Bitters proves its superiority over all other tonic preparations.'

A HAND (forse measure) is four inches. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery is specific. By druggists.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards. LEWIS, Iowa.-Dr. M. J. Davis says: Brown's Iron Bitters give the best of satisfaction to those who use it.'

SLOW rivers fow five miles per hour

Health first, riches afterward. All forms of heart disease, including palpitation, theumatism, spasms, bony formation, enlargement, valvu'ar derangemen s, acute pains in left breast, etc., yield to the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulater. \$1 per bottle

A square mile contains 640 acres.

Walk More and Sleep Soundly. Mr. John W. Cole, Principal of the Gale School, Troy, N. Y., writes us:

"TROY, N. Y., April 7, 1883. "Having been afflicted for several years past with illness, the cause of which was unknown to me for a long time, and my continued disability getting to be of so serious' and distressing a character as to cause great anxiety with my family and friends, I became tatisfied upon close investigation that the tause of my sickness was the diseased condition of my kidneys and liver. At this time by accident a friend, who had similar symptoms to mine, informed me of the great Improvement in his health by taking Hunt's Remedy, and persuaded me to try it. I immediately commenced taking it, and from the first bottle began to improve, and its fults. I can sleep soundly, walk better, am free from pains, and the severe attacks of headache from which I suffered so much have disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy for all purposes for which it is advertised. I will add in closing that my The panier corsage is in favor for wife has used it very successfully for predresses of soft summer tissues. It has tenting the attacks of sick headache with which she had been afflicted from youth.'

Almost Disheartened. A prominent citizen sends us the following

statement: For several years I have been very seriously afflicted with a severe pain in my back. which I long supposed to be lumbago or rheumatism of the back. More recently the pains had become more severe, so much so that it was with difficulty that I was able to get out of bed in the morning. I had tried various remedies without any apparant relief. menced Hunt's Remedy, about three weeks igo, and its instantaneous benefits are won derful, for I have had no pains in my back since taking the first three doses; and am relieved from the pains, aches and exhaustive weakness, the painful symptoms that usually accompany disease of the kidneys. And I confidently expect to be completely and permanently cured by the use of it. I most theerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who are afflicted with any kidney or liver disease. WILLIAM G. ARNOLD,

Walnut Street, Providence, R. L. A New DEPARTURE.—One good result of the

hard times is an article in proprietary medicine which gives to every purchaser a full equivalent for his money. The rule of this class of medicines is from 10 to 25 doses for \$1, the best only reaching 40. Messrs. Hood & lo. take a new departure, and in Hood's Barsaparilla they give 100 do ses for \$1. These facts deserve the consideration of the sick, also the well, for they are liable to be sick.

PUBEST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL. from selected ivers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough kin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It Stands to Reason
That an oil devoid of all irritating properties. that never becomes rancid, should make an excellent Hair Dressing. Such is Carboline. Made from pure petroleum; all druggists.

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Chrolithion collars are made in different styles, both standing and turn down. The

Catarrh of the Bindder.
Stinging irritation, inflammation, Kidney,
Urinary complaints, cured by Buchupaiba. \$1.

A lady says: "When I feel at all distressed after eating, a tablespoonful of GASTRINE gives me almost instant relief." Druggists.

That Husband of Mine
Is three times the man he was before using
Wells' Health Renewer. \$1. Druggists. Walking made easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

FIVE REASONS Why the public preference is, and should be, given to

Because the superior strength of well chosen ingred

ents in a combination peculiar to itself and posses by no other preparation, with the skilled pharmacy use ture, make Hood's Sarsaparilla the bes medicine in the market for purifying the blood. Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has, in numerous well

known and verified instances, eradicated Scrofula, cleaned the blood of Humors, and restored weakened invalids to health, in which condition they remain. Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has really and truh cured cases of Dyspepsia, long standing and chron of Indigestion, of General Debility, of Salt Rhou Catarrh and all Humors whic's riot in the blood an break the skin in festers, pustules, pimples and boils.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla has been found to be the best medicine for allments produced by the season or climate, wonderfully sharpening the appetite and markedly toning up the system against debility and

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is everybody's medicine. No one is so poor that he cannot pay \$1 for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 doses—or 1 cent each dose of Hood's Sarssparilla—100 doses or 1 cent each dose and none are so rich and lofty as to be beyond its benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by Druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into consumption, and consumption throws us into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly according to direc-tions. Persevers till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, eventif it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for Pulmonary

Is one of the best Liniments put up. It sternal, whenever used. It has been a standard mody for the past thirty or forty years.

Baker's Pale Panacca

CILCOBS

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbag), Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sure Threint, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scards, Front Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Boid by Druggiits and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle Directions in 11 Languages. 13 THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
Beitmore, Md.,

Consumption Can Be Cured!

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Brenchial Dimculties, Brenchitis,
Hearseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping
Lough, and all Discusses of the Breathing
Organs, It nothes and heals the Membrane
of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the
discusse, and prevents the night sweats and
lightness across the chest which accompany
it. Consumption is not an incurable malady.
HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even
though professional aid fails.

PEOPLE breed vermin, and keep tidy housekeepers busy using COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS. 5 to 25 cents worth clears out Rats, billy infallible remedies. Free from poison. At all tores, 405 Broome St., N. Y.

Silver Ore Stove Polish, 5c. Sitt Boxes.

Payne's Automatic Engines.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, will Furnish a prese power with 1/2 less fuel and water than any other ngine built, no fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send

es. B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 860, Corning, N.Y.

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CONSUMPTION.

AGENTS WANTED MALE AND FRMALE. easily made. SEID FOR CIRCULARS. Address office of

NYNU-28 No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected to adopt the Hostet-

On account of its proven merits, it is recomm and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling sure remedy, Hostetof the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and ter's Stomach Bit-Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the con. ters. Diseases of the sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to organs named beget the Change of Life." others far more seri-It permeates every sortion of the system, and gives ous, and a delay is therefore hazardous. new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, Dyspepsia, liver com-plaint, chills and

destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakplaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weadness, bring eeri-ous bedily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective and asfe mediness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, hervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and fective and safe medi under all circumstances, act 'n harmony with the law r'or sale by all Drug-gists and that governs the female system. generally.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is soid by Jruggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN

Pron the Boston Globe.

The above is a good Hkeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink

ham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings

as some of her correspondents love to call her. She

is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome

of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady

which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special

burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her

Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not

evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and

assistants, to help her answer the large correspon

am satisfied of the truth of this.

may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound unsurpassed as abundant testimonia show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blocd Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others. Philadelphia. Pa.

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation upon its advent, and its effect upon mankind. The green leaf of the new come Spring."-Shak

"The green leaf of the new come Spring."—Shak.

Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renewned lexicographer, gives us a definition which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring." says he, "is the season of the year when prants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator." Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakespeare in many of his works, have perhaps no peers in describing it, and yet "ethereal spring" is freighted with mislaria, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land, brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are asking, "What is it?" "Where does it come from!" "What will cure it?" KIDNEY-WORT AS A SPRING MEDICINE.

KIDNEY-WORT AS A SPRING MEDICINE.

When you begin to lose appetite;—have a headache, a pain in your side, back and shoulders;—to toss about at night in restless dreams;—wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue;—feel dismclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind;—have a fit of the blues;—when your urine gets scanty or high celored;—to suffer with constipation, diarrhosa or indigestion;—have a pasty, sallow face, dull eyes, and a blotched skin;—one or all of these common complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased. A bottle of Kidney-Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.

person.

Bare assertions of proprietors have come to possessess force than they frequently merit. The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is, in the main, to be ound in the fact that charlatenism covers our broad and. Meritoricus articles are too frequently found in

bad company.

The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always prove all their assertions touching the merits of their preparations.

When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shallow this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE. Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Church at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and

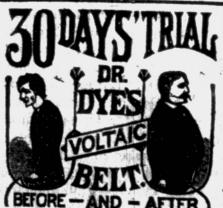
before the present proprietors purchased an interest in it he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. "It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used," says the Doctor; and further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever approachable public citizen, however, and better still—they are true. Kidney. Wort will bear all the encomiums lavished upon it by its friends—and their name is legion. "I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.



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AGENTS WANTED .- A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY, selling our NEW BOOK

Different Views of Mormonism.

Mr. Phil Robinson, who is known as a the New York World, commissioned it is said, to write up "the bright side" of life among the Mormons. He attended so faithfully to these instructions that the reader of his letters, afterwards published in a volume entitled "Sinners and Saints," would be likely to think that there was no other side than a bright side to Mormon life. Mr. Robinson was handsomely entertained by Mormon elders during his three months' stay in the Territory, and as he kept away from Gentile society he saw and heard little or nothing that was not pleasing. The thrift, purity and temno pauperism; and he found only happithe polygamists.

This is one view of Mormonism, obtain-

ed by a man who saw what he went to see, and who, during his short stay, was industriously "cultivated" by Mormon elders. On the contrary, Mrs. A. G. Paddock, in the Literary World of July 14, presents a view which, if not as roseate as Mr. Robinson's, at least rests on a somewhat ampler experience. Mrs. Padof Utah, but she has never been the guest leaders began at a time when their hench- ington, D. C. men gave me the privilege of looking down the muzzles of the gun: pointed at my windows." As to the statement there are no pauper Mormons, Mrs. Paddock thinks that Mr. Robinson should have interviewed some members of the benevolent societies connected with the various Christian churches in the Territory-societies that have their hands full caring for the sick, the aged, the destitute and the helpless who are brought there by Mormon missionaries and then left to shift for themselves. As to the temperate habits of the people, Mrs. Paddock points to the fact that the Mormons began distilling whisky from the second crop of grain raised in Utah, and that all over the Territory may be seen bottles of gin, whisky, etc., bearing the label, "Put up expressly for Zion's Co-operative Institution." Mr. Robinson found Mormon first wives who declared that they would not be happy until their husbands had taken other wives. Mrs. Paddock quotes the declarations of Mormon women, who say that they do not know what the word happiness means, who affirm that they would have drowned themselves long ago if health and renewed youth, and bestowing merited praise on that which is the source of happitem without a redeeming feature. The reader can judge for himself which of these declarations is more consistent with woman's nature. Mr. Robinson thinks Mormon plurality promises much of the success, physically, which Plato dreamed of. Mrs. Paddock asks if he took note of the little graves that crowd each other in every Mormon cemetery.

If opportunities for accurate and protracted observation count for anything as establishing the credibility of a witness, assuredly Mrs. Paddock has had a better chance to see Mormonism as it really is than Mr. Robinson had during his three months' hob-nobbing with Mormon elders. There is something very curious, by the way, in the manner in which Demoeratic papers are warming towards the Mormons. The World sent out Mr. Robinson apparently for the express purpose Town Hall Building, Arlington, Ave. of working up a favorable sentiment toward Utah polygamists. The Boston Post is publishing letters and editorial articles with the same intent. There is an instinctive and easily-understood sympathy between the Mormons and the Democracy, and it may be set down as a fact that under a Democratic administration and in a Democratic Congress there would be no great delay in admitting Carriages, Harnesses, Whips, Utah, stained with this accursed system as she is, to the sisterhood of States.

PURE HOME MUSIC. We are generally very careful what the little people say and how they behave at home, rightly feeling that the household forms society, and that home habits become, in most cases, life habits. In the home music, however, there is usually a lack of supervision that is seldom allowed in other things. True, some parents indolently leave the education of their children to teachers who "are paid to teach," even in the matter of the more important school studies. But the home musicwhy, who thinks of that, save as an unimportant matter to be taken up and laid aside at pleasure? Who recognizes its influence in the home circle or sees the need of its careful selection? Especially should we guard against the singing of coarse songs, at home or elsewhere. As one of the boys goes through the house singing in boisterous tones some of the rougher though perhaps not immoral street ballads, why does not the mother call out pleasly: "I wouldn't sing songs like that. Can't you find something pleasanter for the rest of us?" A few such checks gently given, will soon turn the house singing into a better strain. Boys, and sometimes even girls, have a peculiar "disease incident to childhood," which is simply talking and laughing and singing in a coarse, "rowdy" tone. More of this than we sometimes realize comes from the nuchecked habit of singing the meaningless or really objectionable songs that are caught (some-day in each month.

Charles Gott,

George A. Stearns, William Gibson, Assts.

Meet last Saturday evening before last Monday in each month.

thing like the measles) among other children. Young people, like sponges, clever humorist rather than as a histo- absorb readily, and, like sponges, need rian, was sent to Utah some time ago by a frequent squeeze, an affectionate one, to free them from the unbealthy influences with which they come in constant contact outside the home circle. Let that circle, then, be pure in all its atmosphere, without the malaria of musical (?) rowdyism to taint the air. It certainly is encouraging to see how quickly children learn and love the good in everything, when it is brought | day of each month. familiarly to their notice. They must sing. Let them therefore be taught sweet songs. It is a delight to hear them, as they dress in the marning or Patrick J. Shean. perance of Mormon communities im- in their play, singing not always pressed him; he saw no drunkenness and hymns, by any means, but with these also cheery melodies and pure words, ness prevailing among the plural wives of sometimes of the birds and flowers, or of innocent games (as in school-songs), or often of the purest and best of all, the love of Jesus for his lambs. The influence of these will never be wholly obliterated, whatever may be the experience of later years.—Musical Her-

Inventors requiring the services of reliable patent attorneys, soldiers endock has been for twelve years a resident titled to back pay or bounties, and other parties having claims in any of the Deof a Mormon apostle, for, she says, "my partments or before Congress, will find it for their interest to correspond with acquaintance with some of the Mormon Presbrey & Green, 529 7th street, Wash

A YOUNG OLD LADY.

Yes, Sir!", I'm Younger than any of my Children now," said Mrs. Sarah M. Robinson, of 61 William St.. New Haven, Conn.—We read about this kind of noble Ladies, but Seldom see them in Society.

"Yes, sir! I'm younger than any of my children now. I keep up with the times. I read the papers, applaud the victories of old Yale, and don't grow old," were the words of Mrs. Robinson to your reporter when he called at her home. Mrs Robinson is one of the earnest, go-ahead, sort of aged ladies, of whom you read, but whom you at noon; Thos. B. Cotter, supt; James Wilso rarely find in modern society. "I've had my share of trouble," she said, "for all my life I've been a sufferer from erysipelas. From this has resulted diseased stomach and inaction of the digestive organs. I've been troubled with dyspep sia, and have had such a weakness of the stom ach it has seemed as if I needed something artificial and strengthening. I attribute this to erysipelas, which is constitutional with me. I've been under the physicians' care a great deal during my life, but I never received any permanent benefit, I think, until I began taking Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, which has proved a perfect restorative in my case. My health is better now than it has been for a long time. I consider Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY an excellent medicine. excellent medicine. It is used extensively in this city. I keep it as a family medicine and rely upon it, for I know of the good results of using

Your reporter left Mrs. Robinson rejoicing in love for their children had not prevented them, who describe Mormonism as a system, who describe Mormonism as a system. costly. FAVORITE REMEDY steps in at this point. It is not expensive and is efficient. For all diseases of the blood, bilious disorders, kidney complaints, canstipation, and the aches and ills which make the domestic life of women a cross so hard to bear.

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Library Committee.—James P. Parmenter, John T. Trowbridge, Richard L. Hodgdon.

Water Commissioners.—Henry Mott, Sam uel E. Kimball, Warren Rawson,

Water Registrer, B. Delmont Locke; Supt. of Works, Geo. W. Austin, office at Town

Superintendent of Streets, G. W. Austin.

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WM. PENN HOSE NO. 3.

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The Library is open every week day afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when it is kept open two hours later. The Library is located in Town Hall building.

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Hiram Lodge, F. A. M. Meets in Masonio Hall, corner Arlington Avenue and Medford street, Thursday on or before full moon each month. Edm. W. Noyes, W. M. Secretary, L. D. Bradley. Treasurer, George D. Tufts.

Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter. Meets in Masonic Hall, second Tuesday of each month. Charles H. Prentiss, H. P. Secretary, Joseph W. Whitaker. Treasurer, Wilson W. Fay.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F. Meets in Bank Building, corner Arlington Avenue and Pleasant street, every Wednesday evening. G. P. Peirce, N. G. Secretary, Chas. S. Richardson. Treasurer, William L. Clark.

Arlington Lodge, No. 584, K. of H. Meets in Reynolds Hall, second and fourth Mondays of each month. John. H. Hardy, Dict. Re-

porter, I. O. Carter. Treasurer, R. W. Shat-Frances Gould Post 36, G. A. R. Meet in

Bethel Lodge room, Bank Building, second and fourth Thursdays of each month. John H. Hardy, Com. Adj't, C. S. Parker. Q. M. James A. Marden.

Ancient Order Hibernians. Meet in Hibernian Hall (old Adams School house), first Tuesday in each month, at eight o'clock, p. m. President, Patrick Corrigan. Timothy Shean, secretary. John McGrah, treasurer.

Ponemah Tribe, No. 9, Improved Order of Red Men. Meet in Menotomy Hall, Arlington Avenue, every Friday evening. James Durgin, Prophet; Wm. J. Dinsmore, Sachem; Albert E. Cotton, Chief of Records.

Robert Emmet Land League. Meet in Hibernian Hall the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Timothy O'Leary, president. Secretary, Charles T. Scannell. Treasurer, Secretary, Charles T. Scannell. Matthew Rowe.

Mt. Horeb Lodge, No. 19, Order of American Orangemen. Meet in Menotomy Hall, Arlington Avenue, first and third Mondays of each month. Thomas Roden, W. M.; Geo. Reynolds, D. M.; W. J. Dinsmore, secretary; fames Durgin, treasurer.

Catholic T. A. & B. Society. Meet in ves-try of St. Malichy church first Sunday in each month. P. H. Byron, president. Secretary, John H. Byron, Treasurer, Michael E.

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